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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Princess Decides

PRINCESS Margaret has made her decision—a brave and selfless one; and the dignified phrasing of the announcement, hiding the heartbreak, can hardly leave unaffected even those most strongly opposed to her romance with Group Captain Peter Townsend.

To the romantics, Princess Margaret's decision will be considered tragic; to the traditionalists it will be regarded as right and proper. But none can gainsay that it has involved a tremendous personal sacrifice, asked of few whether in exalted or humble stations in life.

Princess Margaret's high sense of duty, both as a member of the royal family and a devout churchwoman, has been supremely tested, and it has emerged not merely unscathed but illumined.

The deciding influences which compelled the Princess to renounce her romance are made strikingly plain in her official announcement: "Mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before any other." No other words could more simply or effectively convey to the world the high-mindedness of the Princess's fateful decision.

Princess Margaret has fulfilled what she accepted to be, and others held to be, an unquestionable duty. It has had to be done at the price of personal happiness. For it she will be held in the deepest respect by British people everywhere; and with that respect is mingled affection and sympathetic understanding.

New Challenge

THE Big Four foreign ministers yesterday passed from preliminary discussion on the holly controversial subjects of German unity and the security of Europe to what is hoped will prove to be, the less contentious question of improving East-West contacts.

Mr Dulles has set the ball rolling with some offers and proposals which should not be too difficult for the Russians to digest or even accept. Briefly Mr Dulles offers to afford visas for Americans to visit all countries with whom the United States has diplomatic relations; to open America to Soviet civil airlines on a reciprocal basis; to permit the official Soviet magazine to circulate in the US if Russia will do likewise with America's official magazine in the Soviet; to exchange broadcasts; to increase exchanges of tours and stimulate more trade between Russia and America.

These propositions should be offering to the Kremlin. They give some practical substance to the oft-repeated Communist desire for co-existence and they open up singular possibilities for a better understanding between the peoples on either side of the Iron Curtain.

Mr Molotov's reactions are awaited with keen interest. If he is bold enough to turn down the proposals the world will know for all time that the Communists intend to give no practical meaning to co-existence.

Margaret's Decision Causes Emotional Scenes

WOMEN SOB IN STREETS OF LONDON

London, Oct. 31.

In the streets of London tonight, women who had heard the news of Princess Margaret's decision not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend, were openly sobbing.

Margaret's insistence that she had reached her decision alone represents an evident attempt to stop or minimise any argument over the constitutional issues of Church and State.

She made it clear that she has kept the battle between heart and mind to herself—taking care not to involve the nation's leaders in constitutional problems.

Princess Margaret stayed at home comforted by her mother after she had issued the news of her great renunciation.

For the first time in years she did not attend the Royal Command film performance at which her sister, Queen Elizabeth, and the Duke of Edinburgh were present.

But it is the only public appearance she will shirk. Court officials stated there was "no question" of the Princess cancelling any engagements in the near future. She will go to St Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday evening to attend a service commemorating the death of Dr Barnardo, founder of homes for orphans.

Princess Margaret issued her statement tonight after a last meeting at Clarence House with Peter Townsend. He drove there in the afternoon and stayed for two hours and five minutes.

Sought Primate's Help

The BBC announced the news of Margaret's decision to the nation at 8 p.m. on sound and television.

Ironically, the announcement on television immediately followed a programme called "Isn't It Romantic?"

There is little doubt that Margaret was helped towards her decision by Dr Geoffrey Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury and head of the Church of England.

The Princess took her dilemma to him at his London residence, Lambeth Palace. Last Thursday grave newspapers like the London Times were saying that to marry Townsend she must give up her royal rights of succession to the throne.

The Princess's decision follows weeks of fierce controversy in press and pulp as to whether she should marry Group Captain Townsend.

Tonight the Princess's implicit statement—the submission of a woman who has placed duty before love—touched even the

Promotion For Townsend?

London, Nov. 1. Group Captain Peter Townsend will probably be promoted to the rank of air commodore shortly, Royal Air Force sources said last night.

They pointed out the promotion would be normal, considering his time of service in the Royal Air Force and his age 41 on November 23. He would have to leave his post as Air Attache in Brussels after this promotion, for a higher post makes it clear to retire.

If he remains in the RAF, Group Captain Townsend would probably be posted to a Commonwealth country at the moment, his promotion was announced—Press.

Then he drove back to the London flat he has lived in since he arrived in London on leave from Brussels 2½ weeks ago. He was outwardly calm and smiling—but obviously disturbed.

First he rushed upstairs meaning to enter the house, then changed his mind and returned to his car.

Announcing he was returning to Uckfield, Sussex—where he and Margaret spent the weekend as guests of Lord Rupert Nevill—he asked reporters: "Which of you blokes knows the way?"

Then he drove off for the country, a press car leading the way and a long convoy trailing behind.

Most fervent opponents of the match. It is certain to make the controversy even hotter. Politicians forecast that there will be heated moves to allow the royal family more freedom in their personal lives—Reuter.

Trains Delayed In England: Engine Derailed

Barnham, Oct. 31. Up and down lines were blocked and there was a delay to some services when a goods engine was derailed at Barnham between Ford and Portsmouth today.

Passengers between Bognor Littlehampton were taken by bus and Portsmouth-Brighton trains were slightly delayed.

The King's Cross-Bradford and Newcastle express was held up 90 minutes at Hedley Wood, Hertfordshire today while single line working was introduced because of a broken rail in the down tunnel at Potters Bar, Middlesex.

Later the King's Cross expresses to Leeds Bradford and Newcastle, including the Flying Scotsman were diverted around Hertfordshire which meant 20 minutes extra journey.

The line was repaired within 2½ hours.—China Mail Special.

Peron Cashiered

Buenos Aires, Oct. 31. Former President Peron will be a civilian from now on.

A tribunal of honour formed of five generals to examine his conduct as a soldier under the military code of justice has ruled that Peron, they not however use the title of General in the Argentine Army's uniform. President Peron has yet to sign this ruling.

The Army Minister, General Leon Benegas, read the report of the tribunal, headed by General Carlos von der Borch (retired), to correspondents late this afternoon.—United Press.



COMMUNIST ARMS FOR EGYPT

"We Had No Choice But To Accept" Says Nasser

Washington, Oct. 31.

Colonel Nasser, Egyptian Prime Minister, said in an interview published here today that Egypt had no choice but to accept Communist-made arms because of Israel's aggressive intentions.

The interview was with the weekly US News and World Report.

Colonel Nasser said an earlier American arms offer was rejected because the Americans wanted to send a military mission along to supervise the use of the arms.

When Egypt started negotiating with Russia, the US offered arms on a cash basis which the Egyptian treasury could not afford.

He said Egypt was quite aware that if Russia did invade the Middle East, Egypt's Communist-made arms would be rendered useless by the cut-off of ammunition and spare parts.

But Egypt had no choice but to take the arms because of Israel's aggressiveness.

Asked whether, in view of the arms purchase, he thought there was no longer any danger of Soviet aggression in the Middle East, he replied:

"We look at things a lot differently from you Americans. We don't spend our time worrying about a world war, or Russian aggression, or the struggle between East and West. We are interested in Egypt's security, and Egypt's security today means protection against Israel."

In a separate interview on the same issue Mr Sharet, Israeli Prime Minister, said Egypt already had a definite superiority over Israel in armaments which however was appreciably increased "enormously and very menacingly" by Czech arms—Reuter.

Sharrett Warns

Geneva, Oct. 31. Mr Moshe Sharrett warned Mr Molotov tonight that Czechoslovak arms supplies to Egypt threatened to set the Middle East in flames, the extent of which might spread beyond control.

Egyptian Forces Repelled

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 31. Egyptian forces penetrated the outskirts of the settlement of Nirim today in a mortar-fire attack against Israeli troops but were routed when an Israeli patrol reached the scene shortly afterward, it was announced today.

Major Dan Gov, military spokesman, who made the announcement, said there were no casualties.—United Press.

Big Four In Session At Geneva

A view of the Big Four conference now in progress in Geneva. In background are Russian delegates headed by Foreign Minister Molotov. At left are Foreign Secretary Macmillan and the British delegation. M. Pinay and the French representatives can be seen in the foreground.—London Express.

Government Wins

Butler Defended By Eden

London, Oct. 31.

Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative government tonight defeated by 329 votes to 261 a Labour opposition motion censuring its financial and economic policy and accusing it of deceiving the electorate at the last general election.

Labour asserted that Mr R. D. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, bribed the electorate with benefits in his April budget, framed one month before the general election.

Mr Herbert Morrison, deputy Labour leader, said that budget was inflationary. Now Mr Butler had to come along in October with another budget to restore the position. That, he said, was substantial reason for the opposition's motion of censure.

FULL SUPPORT

Sir Anthony Eden, defending Mr Butler in a speech constantly interrupted by the opposition in a stormy half-hour, said Britain's position internationally was due to a very remarkable degree to the "patience and skill" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In all his work, Mr Butler would continue to have the government's full support.

Mr Butler earlier said he believed that when the dust had cleared, it would be seen that his latest budget had "just brought further extra pressure to bear in the right direction in the fight against inflation."

Mr Morrison who opened the debate, accused the government of deliberately cheating the electorate in its budget last April.—Reuter.

'Close Down The Mills' Call By Union Leader

Manchester, Oct. 31.

Lancashire trade union leader Sir Alfred Roberts today called for a reduction in the number of cotton mills, at a trade union committee.

He proposed that Government, employers and trade unions should co-operate in organising a redundancy scheme for this purpose to share out available work.

This would "soften the blow" of short time for workers in the British industry, he said. Human and social problems would be involved and selection of mills for closure should be determined by their age and machinery, he suggested.

"We cannot wait until the forces of attrition close the mills down," he said.

He said there was "substantial redundancy" in the cotton textile industry at present. Most mills were running only 80 per cent of their machinery and 27,000 workers were on short time.—China Mail Special.

CONFESSED TO 40 MURDERS

Pachuca, Mexico, Oct. 31. The police announced today that they had gauged two men who confessed to committing at least 40 murders.

The men were identified as Macanab Covarrubias and Hilario Martinez.

"We have committed some 40 murders or more," the police noted Covarrubias as saying. "As we remember them, we will continue confessing. In the end it does not make much difference."—United Press.

Molotov's European Security Pact Plan

Geneva, Oct. 31.

Russia today proposed a 16-nation European security pact, including the United States and a buffer zone made up of both halves of divided Germany and "all or some neighbouring states."

Forces of the Big Four powers serving in the territory of other countries in the buffer zone would be limited by agreement.

A Russian text published here tonight clarified an ambiguous phrase in the official English translation, which seemed to suggest that troops of the Big Four would be withdrawn from German soil.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, presenting the plan to the "Big Four" conference here, dropped his previous demand that the Atlantic Pact and its Eastern counterpart be abolished in two to three years.

Eventual abolition of the two groupings is still provided for but no time limit is set.

Mr Harold Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, said he would make a careful study of the new Soviet proposal. At first sight some points held out the hope of some advance.

ORIGINAL PLAN

Russia's original plan put to the "summit" meeting of world leaders in July provided for all European membership plus the United States.

But Mr Macmillan warned that there could still be no real security in Europe so long as Germany remained divided, however ingenious the plan.

Western officials said Mr Molotov had drawn upon two plans tabled by Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, at the summit talks.

The Eden proposal for a thinning out of forces on both sides of a united Germany's Eastern frontier is part of the Western offer of an anti-aggression pact to Russia. His other "summit" proposal—simply for mutual inspection of forces facing each other across the present East-West German border as a prelude to disarmament—has been dropped.

A British spokesman said tonight that its provisions had been "merged" with those of the "thinning out" proposal.

THE 16 NATIONS

Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, who presided today, said he would study the Molotov proposal before making any observations.

Mr Molotov proposed that the members of his "narrowed" security pact should be the Big Four powers and all other members of the seven-nation Western European Union and the eight-nation rival Warsaw Pact signed last May.

With Britain and France in WEU—part of the Atlantic alliance—are West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Russia's partners in the Eastern pact are East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Albania. The member states with the United States would thus total 16.

Mr Molotov also said Yugoslavia and Denmark could join the European system—he was now proposing.

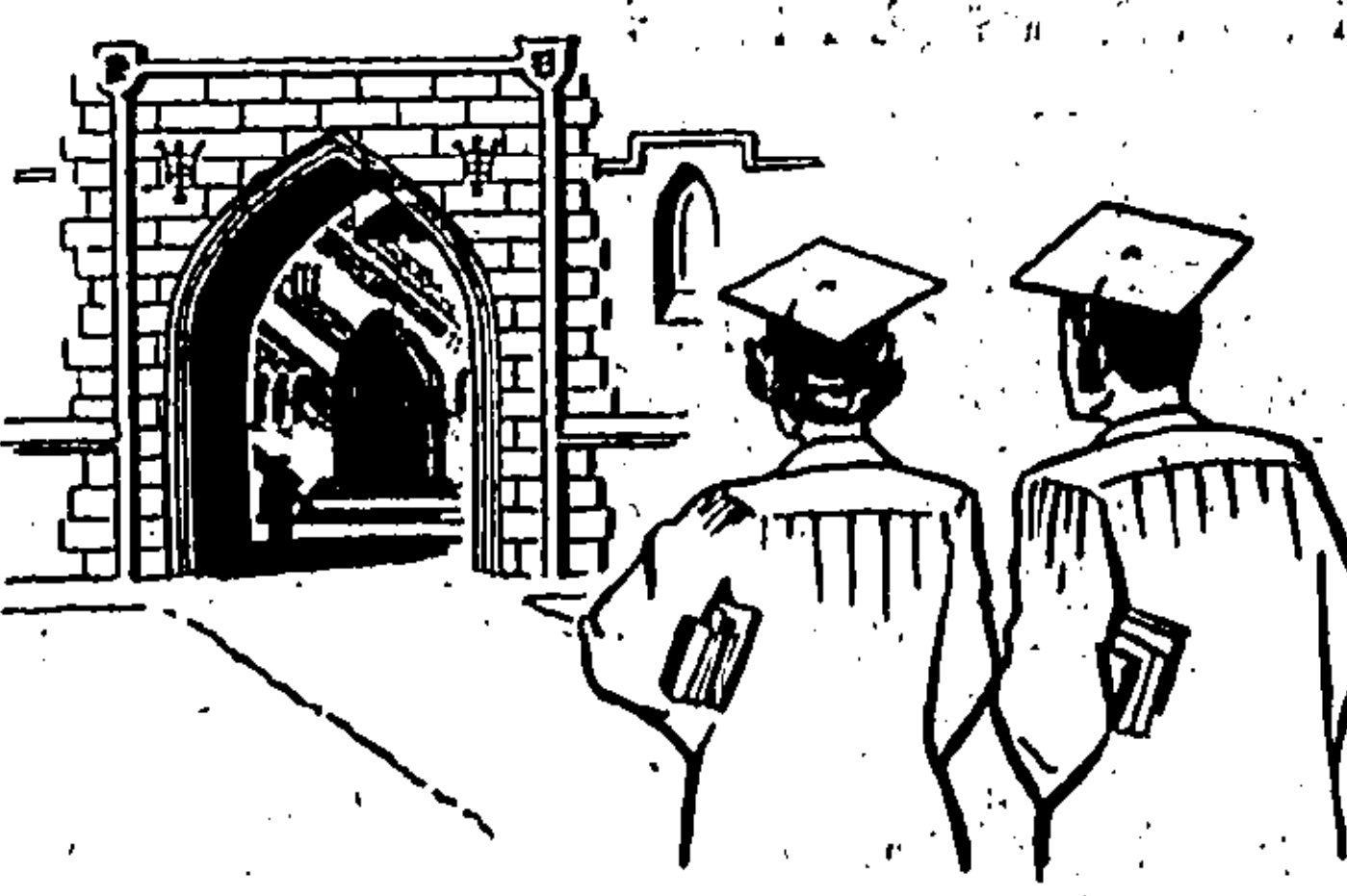
Earlier in today's five-hour session—longest of the conference so far—the Western ministers rejected Mr Molotov's proposal that both Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, and Herr Otto Grotewohl, East German Premier, or their representatives be invited to take part in their negotiations on Germany.—Reuter.

Final Divorce Decree

Hollywood, Oct. 31.

Marilyn Monroe received her final divorce decree today from Joe DiMaggio in a brief, impersonal court action. Neither principal was present.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY FEES



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SMILE FROM PRINCESS



Princess Margaret smiles at the crowd as she leaves after opening the new Community Centre of St. Nicholas and All Hallows Church in Poplar, in the East End of London. She is accompanied by the rector.—Reuterphoto.

US TARIFF HEARINGS

Cheap Japanese Labour Rebuttal

By Ralph Harris Washington, Oct. 31.

Tariff hearings which opened here today were highlighted by a spirited rebuttal of charges that Japan depended on "cheap labour" and "starvation wage" policies to compete for export markets in the Western world.

The hearings were held by the United States Tariff Commission and by the Committee for Reciprocity Information, an inter-government body, to gather the views of United States industry and labour on tariff-cutting negotiations which the United States proposes to hold with Japan, Britain and 23 other nations in Geneva in January.

A list of about 900 import items—valued at \$1,772,000,000 in sales in the United States last year—was submitted by the State Department to the two tariff bodies, which have received more than 200 briefs protesting against the proposed Geneva trade talks.

The United States is willing to grant tariff concessions on a wide variety of goods—ranging from British exports of motor cars and Scotch whisky to Japanese toys, chinaware and silk apparel—on a reciprocal basis.

Compensation

It is also preparing to grant special concessions to compensate Britain and other West European nations for a recent increase in bicycle import tariffs.

To counter this drive, several Japanese trade groups have filed briefs through American lawyers to the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., a general export and import concern with worldwide trading connections, presented a detailed analysis of Japanese trade and labour conditions and appealed to the two tariff groups to foster

conditions which would build Japan into a "free and independent country in the Pacific."

The firm's Washington lawyer, Mr. Nelson Stitt, interrupted the reading of his brief, and told the committee: "I would like to add that much of this argument and discussion is entirely my own, written by me as a United States citizen with a deep interest in the policies and decisions of my government."

Denying that Japanese workers were exploited or paid "starvation wages" to keep the price of Japanese exports at a minimum, Mr. Stitt said it was ridiculous to hold that workers in any one country must receive the same wages as workers in the United States before foreign nations could be considered in "fair competition" in international trade.

Unrealistic

"Mechanical comparison of national wage levels... without taking into account the many other factors, is unrealistic," he added.

"What would be a mere living wage in the United Kingdom would be a king's ransom in the Malayan states. 'In reverse, what might be an adequate and comfortable wage in a cotton mill town in Mississippi would be a starvation hole in New York City."

"Differences in wages are natural, will always exist, and cannot be considered as undesirable."

Another difference outlined by Mr. Stitt was the Japanese social and economic structure, which was embedded with an employer's obligation to provide many of the necessities and amenities of life, in addition to cash wages.—Reuter.

Do's & Don'ts For Crew Of Carrier

Portsmouth, Oct. 31. Men joining the Ark Royal, the British navy's newest aircraft carrier, receive a present of a 22-page booklet giving the history of previous Ark Royals and listing useful tips and customs.

The Commander, responsible under the Captain for running the ship, gives as his four pet hates: leaf-brodders, skulkers, dirt-makers and men without manners.

One section tells men how to wear their caps. It is an offence to wear a cap "at a slack"—lipped back off the forehead—and the cap "ribbons" have to be tied so that the letter "R" of "Ark" is over the nose of the wearer.—China Mail Special.

Saudi Arabia Not Responsible For What May Happen

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Paris, Oct. 31.

The Saudi Arabian Government announced in a communiqué published by its embassy here tonight that it recognised no concessions granted in the Buraimi Oasis area without its consent.

"The Saudi Arabian Government declines responsibility for anything which might possibly happen to the goods or persons of these concessionaries," the communiqué said.

The communiqué, issued by the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry, said this applied to concessions to anyone, private persons, companies or governments for any activity.

The communiqué said: "Following the aggression committed by British forces and the armed military occupation carried out by them in the Buraimi zone and since the British Government, to justify this aggression, has hidden behind an alleged agreement concerning it on the one hand, the Saudi Arabian Government reserves its rights for safeguarding all its rights in this region."

Without Consent

"It declares moreover that it does not recognise any concession granted or which will be granted without its consent in Buraimi in favour of anyone at all—private persons, companies or governments for the exercise of any activity at all."

"The Saudi Arabian Government declines responsibility for anything which might possibly happen to the goods or persons of these concessionaries," the communiqué said.—Reuter.



Sudanese Rebels Surrender

Kartoum, Oct. 31.

Twenty soldiers of the southern Sudan Equatorial Corps which surrendered in August have surrendered to the equatorial provincial authorities. Three others have been arrested in the Bahr el Ghazal province, a Sudanese Army communiqué announced here today.

At the same time, Major-General Ibrahim Abboud, Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan Defence Force, who has been named as chairman of the special court to try the mutineers, left for Juba today with the other members of the court.—France-Press.

Dog Poisoner In Alice

Alice Springs, Oct. 31.

Residents of Alice Springs, Central Australia, are looking for a mysterious poisoner of dogs. When nine dogs were found dead recently, one resident said: "If we catch this wretch he'll be lucky to get as far as the court room."

In the latest batch of killings was a bull-terrier pup belonging to local police constable Toby Kelly.

In six years the poisoner has killed twenty dogs.—China Mail Special.

Gen. Erskine Appointed To Southern Command

London, Oct. 31.

General Sir George Erskine, formerly General Officer Commanding Land Forces, Hong Kong, has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command in succession to retiring General Sir Ernest Down.

General Erskine, who received the DSO and the CB for his service in the European Theatre of Operations during the war, was awarded the GCB in the birthday honours this year.

General Erskine began his career in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in April, 1918, and joined his battalion in time to share in the great advance to victory.

During the World War II he commanded a battalion, brigade and finally the famous Seventh Armoured Division, a veteran fighting unit. This division first won its name in the Middle East, where it earned the name of the "Desert Rats", derived from the insignia worn on their arms by the men of the division. Under the leadership of General Erskine, they landed in Normandy.—China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



BATTLE TAXI

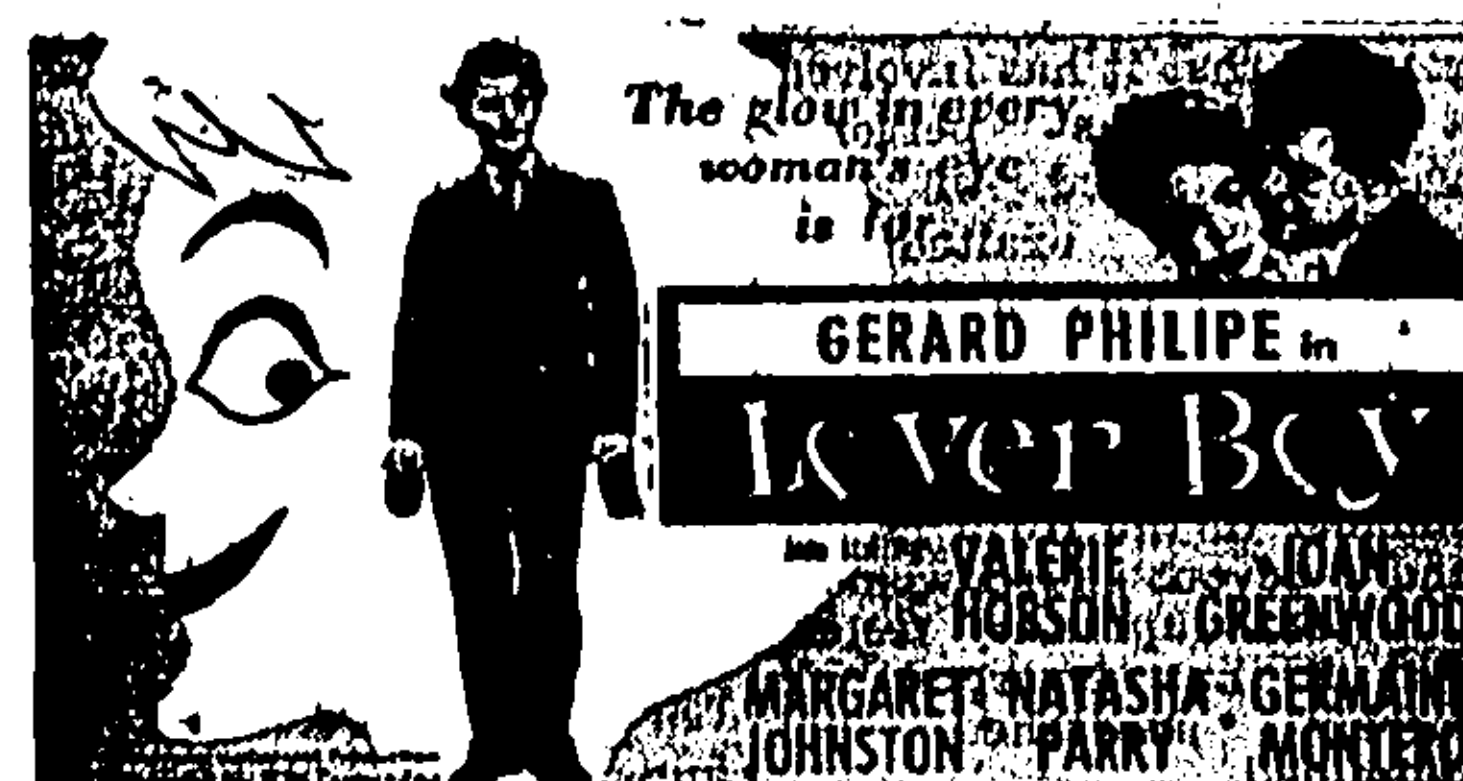
STERLING HAYDEN

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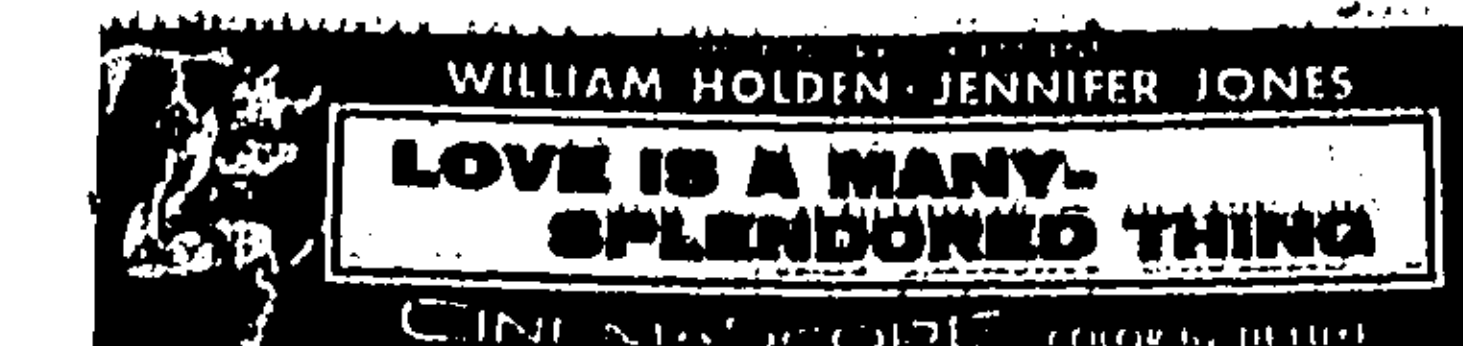
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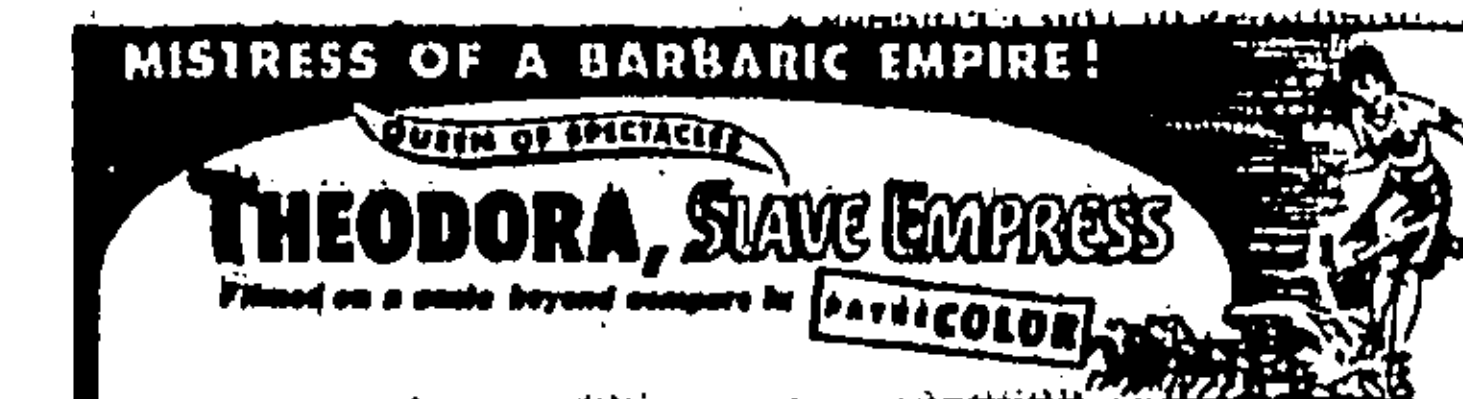


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MISTRESS OF A BARBARIC EMPIRE!

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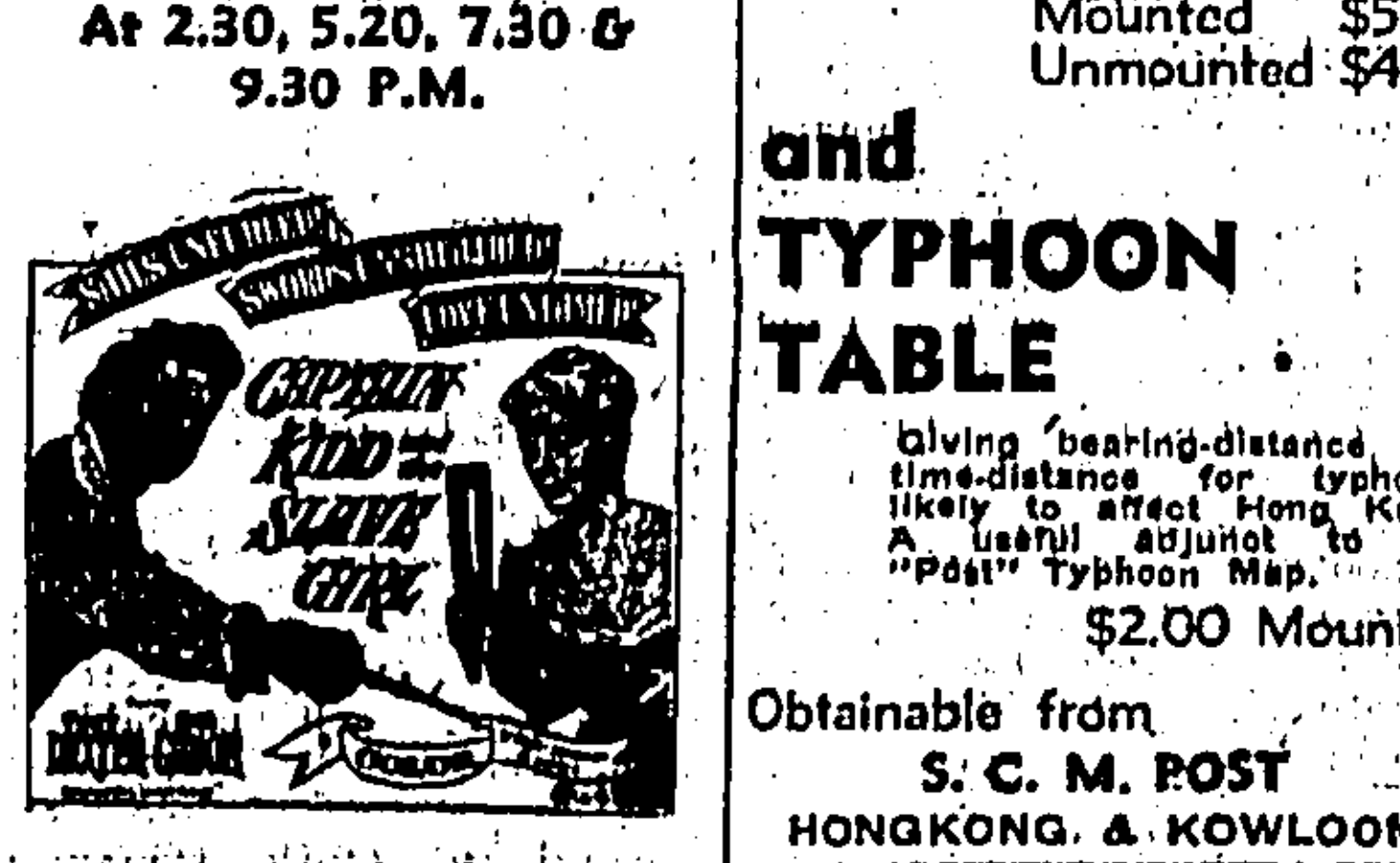
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The Real Beef Extract

Western Powers In Middle East

TRUCE SUPERVISOR REPORTING TO UNITED NATIONS

United Nations, Oct. 31.

Major-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, United Nations truce chief in Palestine, said to-day that action by the United States, Britain and France was needed to resolve the Middle East crisis.

General Burns told a press conference attended by more than 70 newsmen: "To resolve the present situation will require some action by the great powers."

That action, he said, "is up to them to decide," but he confirmed that he had discussed this point with US and British representatives this weekend.

He said he had seen no Soviet officials at the UN and had no appointments to meet any before he departs for China tomorrow night.

General Burns expressed the hope that if "anything more serious" than the most recent Palestine clashes should occur, "it should not necessarily mean that it would have to spread beyond the local areas concerned" but declined to answer direct questions on whether he agreed with statements that the Egyptian arms building up increased the chance of full-scale war.

Prevent Race

General Burns was questioned extensively on the Big Three Western powers to act in the Middle East situation "because these nations were parties to the declaration aimed at preventing an arms race in the area and guaranteeing the present borders against aggression from either side, and have taken a leading role in developments there."

"But naturally it is the Security Council which has the primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security in the area."

Asked if he had made any recommendations for great power action, General Burns would only reply that such recommendations would go to the Secretary-General.

Asked if he feared "open war" in Palestine, he said: "It depends on what is meant by open war. There have been some serious clashes. These could be more serious ones. We hope that none more serious will occur. But if anything more serious does happen, it would not necessarily have to spread beyond the local area."

Tension Buildup

General Burns was questioned extensively on the El Aja sector and said: "Unfortunately, it is all due to a building up of tension and hostility in progress since the beginning of the year, initiated by the

attack on Gaza on February 28. Retaliation has led to counter-retaliation and action to counter-action."

He said Egypt had informed him of its complaints that Israeli forces in the El Aja area are not civil police, as Israel claims, but soldiers. In such matters, he said, "we have to accept the assurances of the parties about their own forces. There are certain things on which we have to rely on statements made to us by the parties. That goes for both sides."

No UN Request

Asked about Egypt's position in the demilitarized zone, he confirmed that the Egyptian forces still remained "but the actual penetration of the zone is no more than 100 metres, contrary to some reports."

General Burns said he had not made any request to the UN for an increase in his truce supervision forces, adding: "I may need some if things continue the way they are, but I won't need any great additions."

Asked for information about respect for the UN truce machinery, he replied: "Not as I should like it to be. An arms race, he said, would bring heavy pressures on his truce organisation and "the machinery might survive but whether it would work well is something else."

Asked for information about Israeli prisoners held by Syria for almost a year, he said: "The prisoners were members of the Israeli patrol of five sent into Syrian territory for intelligence purposes. They blundered into a Syrian patrol and were taken prisoner."

Dragging On

"The Mixed Armistice Commission requested that they be dealt with according to the Geneva convention for prisoners and by and large Syria has followed that procedure."

"A second request was that the Syrian Government return the prisoners. That came in January."

"Negotiations have dragged on ever since until the recent events, apparently aimed at getting some prisoners to bargain against those Israelis."—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Package (5).
 - 7 Not substantial (4).
 - 8 Lieble (5).
 - 10 Soother (5).
 - 11 Cohumes (4).
 - 13 Musing (10).
 - 15 Sea-bird (4).
 - 16 Speak imperfectly (4).
 - 19 Regulation (10).
 - 22 Exclamation of woe (4).
 - 24 Similar (5).
 - 25 Twister (5).
 - 26 Loyal right (4).
 - 27 Wilderness (8).
- DOWN**
- 2 Shun (5).
 - 3 Badly (5).
 - 4 Place (5).
 - 5 Gifted (5).
 - 6 Formerly (4).
 - 8 Larkness (5).
 - 12 Spanish like (5).
 - 14 Mediterranean island (6).
 - 17 Glimb (5).
 - 18 Threaten (5).
 - 20 Observe (5).
 - 21 Come in (5).
 - 23 Deceased (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Umbra; 2. Free; 3. Annular; 4. Edip; 5. Rank; 6. Poplar; 7. Ology; 8. Ery; 9. 17; 10. 16; 11. 18; 12. 20; 13. 22; 14. 24; 15. 26; 16. 28; 17. 30; 18. 32; 19. 34; 20. 36; 21. 38; 22. 40; 23. 42; 24. 44; 25. 46; 26. 48; 27. 50; 28. 52; 29. 54; 30. 56; 31. 58; 32. 60; 33. 62; 34. 64; 35. 66; 36. 68; 37. 70; 38. 72; 39. 74; 40. 76; 41. 78; 42. 80; 43. 82; 44. 84; 45. 86; 46. 88; 47. 90; 48. 92; 49. 94; 50. 96; 51. 98; 52. 100.

Conditions For German Elections

Geneva, Oct. 31.

An East German Communist spokesman asserted here today that all German elections could be held if all foreign troops are withdrawn.

Herr George Handke, Under-Secretary in the East German Foreign Office and head of its observer delegation at the Big Four conference, said the "conditions" for all-German elections are concerned are:

1. Withdrawal of all foreign troops.
2. Elimination of foreign bases in Germany.
3. Admission of all "democratic" parties and organisations to the elections.
4. Elimination of "military and fascist circles and organisations" in West Germany.

Herr Handke spoke to East and West German newsmen. His remarks appeared to be a preview of the "new" Soviet plan for all-German elections which Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov has announced he will lay before the Big Four conference.—United Press.

Bulganin To Address Indians

Calcutta, Oct. 31.

Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin will address a vast open air meeting in Calcutta today to mark his forthcoming visit to India, it was reported here today.

Premier Bulganin, who will be accompanied by Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev, will arrive here on November 29 for a three-day visit.

There he will see the Indian Statistical Institute, where India's second Five Year Plan was drawn up with the aid of Soviet statisticians.—France-Press.

Don't Worry—Worry

Capetown, Oct. 31.

Worry does not play nearly as important a part in affecting health and causing premature old age as everyone imagined, according to Dr I. M. Hurwitz.

He told the national conference on the welfare of the aged in Capetown: "I think this whole business of worry has been exaggerated. If you worry you are alive. If you do not worry you are either dead under the ground, or dead above the ground."

"My advice is: Do not worry about worry. Do you think Churchill, Smuts and Malan, who all achieved great things as relatively old men, had nothing to worry about?"—China Mail Special.

Special Carrots For Rabbits

Wellington, Oct. 21.

New Zealand is to grow 4,000 tons of carrots in the foreseeable part of the South Island to lessen the cost of keeping down rabbits.

Carrots are used in the laying of poison. It has been found that it is cheaper to grow them nearer the scene of operations, rather than to fly them in.

Planes will be used to fly impregnated baits and plant the carrots.—China Mail Special.

BEN YOUSSEF FOR PARIS

Paris, Oct. 31.

Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, former Sultan of Morocco, today expressed his desire to take up temporary residence in the French capital.

It was learned at Ben Youssef's residence this evening that he expressed his wish during a visit to French Foreign Minister M. Antoine Pinay.—France-Press.

Must Act



President Sees Paratroopers

Atoms-for-Peace Exhibition Opens

Tokyo, Nov. 1.

The Atoms-for-Peace Exhibition opened here today to show the Japanese that nuclear energy can bring happiness to humanity instead of destruction.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a message read by US Ambassador John M. Allison told the Japanese that "continued peaceful development of the atoms benefits—already being applied in many fields—offers the inspiring prospect of increasing health and happiness."

He said, "The opening of the joint Japanese-American exhibition on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is a milestone in the history of our two nations. The exhibit stands as a symbol of our countries' mutual determination that the great power of the atom shall henceforward be dedicated to the arts of peace."

The exhibit was officially opened by Japanese Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama and Ambassador Allison to the Japanese public, still jittery even at the mention of atomic power 10 years after the nuclear annihilation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Surged In

The first Japanese surged into the specially constructed exhibit hall in Hibya Park today to learn the wonders of the atom in industry, medicine, agriculture and scientific research. Thousands are expected to follow them during the six-week Tokyo showing before the Atoms-for-Peace Exhibition begins a tour throughout Japan which will last a year.

Both the United States Information Service and the

French Socialist Voting System

Paris, Oct. 31.

The National Council of the Socialist Party today adopted a resolution advocating a two-ballot voting by districts in the next general elections.

The Socialist-sponsored vote system would require a majority of votes to win on the first ballot and a plurality to win on the second ballot.

In the instructions to the Socialist parliamentary group, the council also called for a change in the way of electing deputies to the National Assembly.

The Council also advocated compulsory voting to be carried out on a week-day instead of the present system of voting on Saturday.

The Council called for a half-day holiday with pay to allow voters to cast their ballots.—France-Press.

Rail Pads

Wellington, Oct. 31.

Rubber pads are to be fitted under the rails of a railway line in an experiment to ease the shock of the rails on the wheels of the trains.

The pads are expected to reduce wear on the sleepers and rails, and also to reduce the noise of the trains.—New Zealand Herald.

General Gravello Lopes of Portugal, in Britain last week with his wife in a 10-day visit, Thursday inspected the Royal Air Force station at Benson. He expressed particular interest in the airborne troops, a group of whom he is seen inspecting. General Lopes is the first Portuguese head of state to pay Britain a visit for more than 50 years, although he himself came to Britain during the Second World War with a Portuguese military mission.—Express Photo.

Chinese Language

Conference Adopts Peking Pronunciation

Paris, Oct. 31.

The commonly-spoken language using the Peking pronunciation will be standardised and popularised in China, the Peking radio reported tonight.

The decision was reached at the six-day Scientific Conference on the Standardisation of Written and Spoken Chinese, which closed in Peking today.

In a resolution adopted by the conference, it was pointed out that this measure would enable the Chinese language to play an ever bigger role in social life, prepare for the way for alphabetic reform and help to develop contact with other countries.

The resolution stressed that extensive scientific research should be undertaken to facilitate the work of standardisation.

Scientific study should first be made of standardising the pronunciation of the commonly-spoken Chinese. This should also be done with regard to the grammar and vocabulary of literary style to make it more precise, accurate and pure.—France-Press.

Japanese Diet Mission Leaves N. Korea

London, Oct. 31.

The second Japanese Diet mission left Pyongyang for home yesterday, the New China News Agency said today.

It had been visiting North Korea at the invitation of Li Yung, Chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly.

On October 29 the mission had a talk with Ryoo Ki Choon, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Red Cross Society, with whom they discussed the question of the return of Japanese nationals held in Korea to their homeland, and visited the assembly centre set up by the Korean Red Cross in Pyongyang for Japanese nationals who wish to return home, the agency said.—Reuters.

Montgomery To See Ike

London, Nov. 1.

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Western Europe, leaves Luton Airport tonight for New York on a flying visit in connection with the Atlantic Pact.

He will visit President Eisenhower on Saturday afternoon.—China Mail Special.

Australians And Japs Discuss Trade

PRELIMINARY TALKS

Canberra, Oct. 31.

Japanese and Australian officials spent today asking each other questions on trade matters affecting both countries. The gathering was a pilot session to more formal official talks yet to be arranged.

Australian officials emphasised afterwards that no policy decisions would be taken from the talks, which were intended purely as exploratory and designed to enable representatives of each country to get a fuller knowledge of the mechanics of the other's trading practices and objectives.

The officials will meet again on November 4 when both sides will have available information on questions that could not be answered offhand today.

Outcome of the current talks would form the basis of recommendations to the government on how and on what subjects further conferences on a formal official level could begin, the Australian officials said.

First Step

Today's meeting was a first step in the plan since Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced on November 17, 1954, that Australia was willing to discuss mutual problems arising from trading relations between the two countries.

At that time Mr Menzies recalled that he had earlier said the outcome of the review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva would be one of the factors determining Australia's attitude to Japanese accession to GATT.

Following Japan's accession to GATT, which Australia supported, Mr Menzies said on August 14 last that Australia could not apply the provisions of the agreement in relation to trade between Australia and Japan.

If Australia did not take action to ensure this the principal result, Mr Menzies said, would be that Australia would be unable to maintain the existing level of tariff protection against imports from Japan unless it increased duties against all other countries.

Safeguards

At this stage, Mr Menzies said in his August statement, Australia could not apply GATT to Japan without special safeguards against the possible effects of Japanese competition on Australian industries and employment.

The Government was anxious, however, he said, to place trading relations with Japan on a sound and mutually beneficial basis.

Australian officials said today that the coming election would not cause any serious delay in clearing the ground for formal talks because the current exploratory work would take some time.

Mutual Interest

Subjects touched on today included imports and exports of most goods in which there was mutual interest—the criteria which each country used in its policies—and the difficulties each country was experiencing.

Japanese officials today were Mr Y. Yamamoto, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, and Mr A. Ayuma, Counsellor. Australians were Dr W. A. Westerman, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, and Mr H. Heyes, Assistant Controller of the Trade and Customs Department.—China Mail Special.

No Fun At The Fair

Wellington, Oct. 31.

Householders in the Walford district of the North Island ran out into the street when bullets started thudding into walls, smashing windows.

After some minutes of excited investigation it was discovered that the bullets were coming from a rifle range in a nearby sun-fall.

The steel protecting sheet behind the range had rusted through and was not stopping the bullets.—China Mail Special.

EMPIRE FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE

London, Oct. 31.

The British Empire Field of Remembrance at St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster, will be opened at noon on Thursday and will remain open until November 11.—China Mail Special.

RITA PLANS DIVORCE

Paris, Oct. 31.

Film star Rita Hayworth is planning to divorce her fourth husband, singer Dick Haymes, but is not thinking of remarrying her third husband, Prince Aly Khan, her secretary said here today.

The Secretary, Miss Lee Franchon, said she did not know when the divorce suit would be filed. Miss Hayworth's plans were still vague, she said. The actress came to Paris early this month bringing her five-year-old daughter Yvanna to visit her father, Prince Aly Khan, under the divorce agreement.—China Mail Special.

Bravery Award For Boy

London, Oct. 31.

Robert Cann, 10-year-old schoolboy from Appleton, Devon, who rescued two boys in difficulty in a strong tide, has become the youngest recipient of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Award for Rescue since the Institution was founded in 1824.

He received a vellum scroll and an inscribed wrist watch for rescuing single-handed his father's 18-foot rowing boat and pulling across a four-knot tide to rescue the boys.

A report on Robert Cann's action described his promptness, courage and seamanship and his knowledge of tides, currents and points of local danger, as "faultless."—China Mail Special.

VISTAVISION!

JAMES STEWART
JUNE ALLYSON

Strategic
Air Command

LOVEJOY-NIOL
SULLIVAN-BENNETT

OPENS FRIDAY AT
KING'S PRINCESS
EMPIRE

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WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.

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Kowloon?

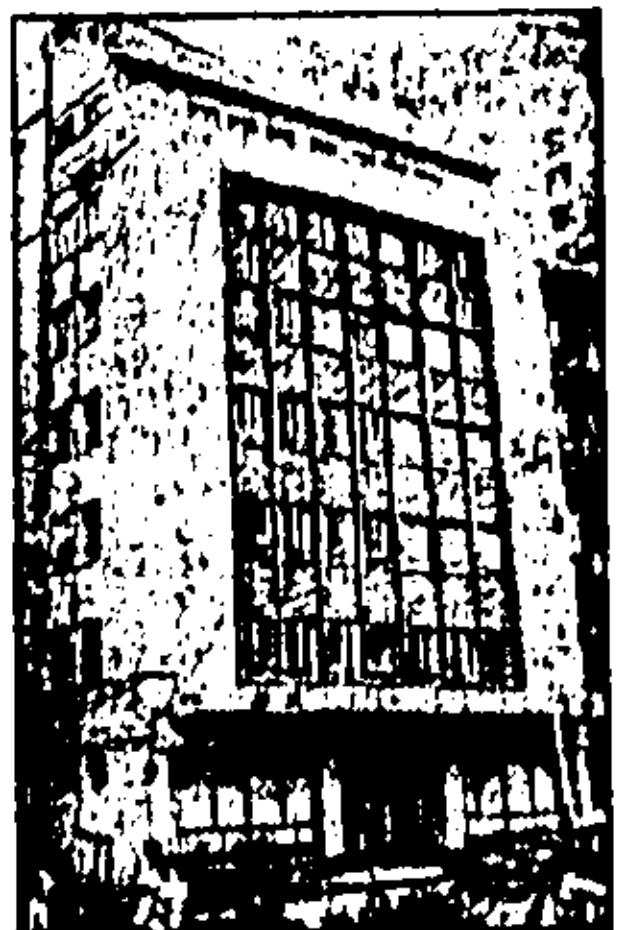


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中國風俗

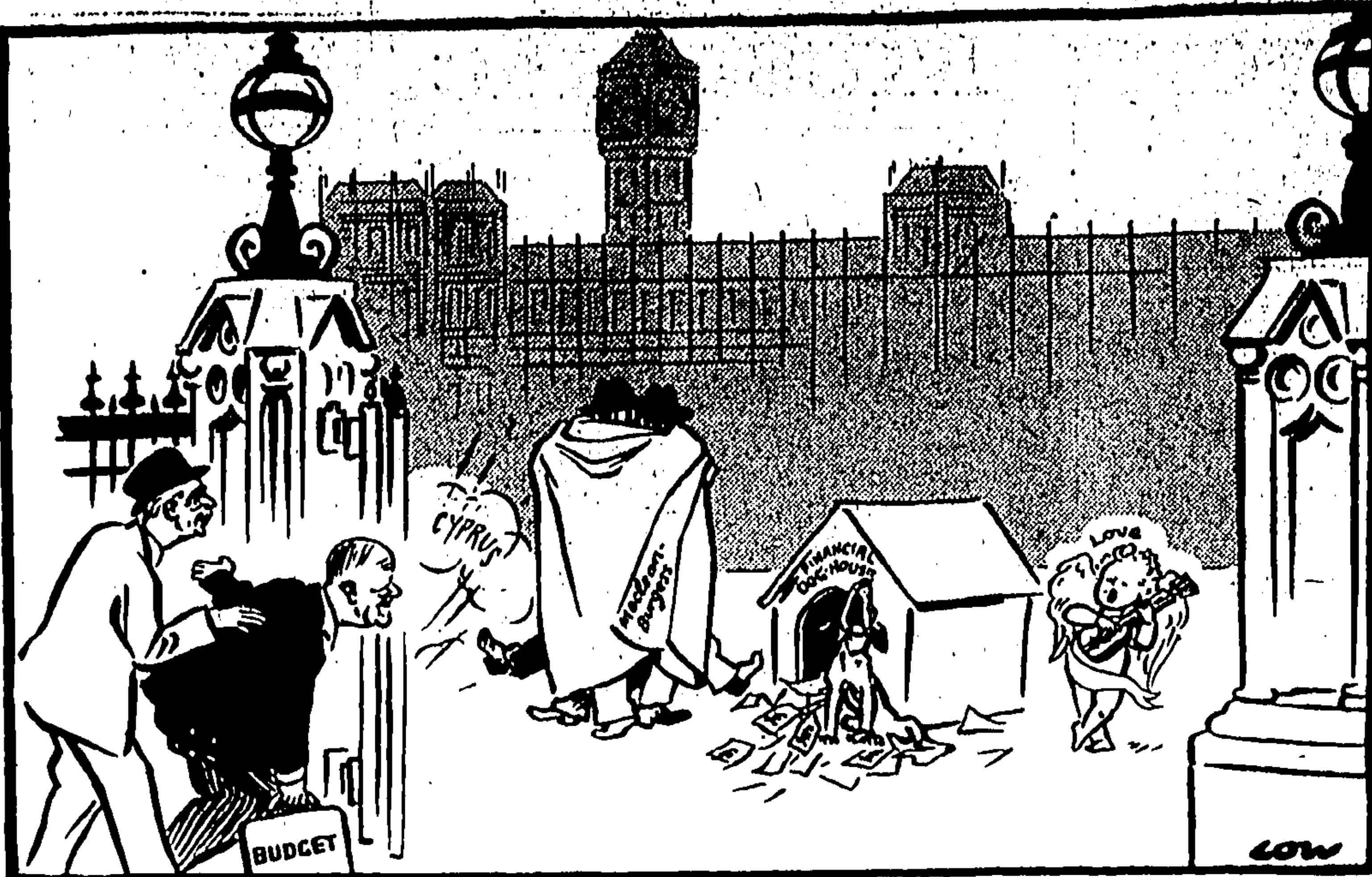
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Should The Queen Be Head Of The Church?

By ROBERT PITMAN



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

HOW MUCH LONGER can the English Church remain a department of State? When can we expect the bishops to shake off their strange double role as civil servants in gaiters?

Those are the questions which ring out clearly above the hubbub over Princess Margaret's marriage.

One thing is obvious from the start: The Townsend controversy would never have flared into public view if the Church were not part of the State machine, if the Crown were not poised uneasily at its apex.

And it is not the first time in recent years that this mouldering link between Church and State has embarrassed the Royal Family.

Five years ago the Queen Mother—she was then Queen herself—was made humbly aware of its existence.

It had been announced that she would attend the wedding of her niece Viscountess Anson to Prince George of Denmark. But the Archbishop of Canterbury learned that the bride had divorced her first husband, and the Queen Mother, because of her place in the State, had to wait in a separate room until the

actual ceremony was finished.

Yet these personal vexations for the Royal Family only reflect a broader absurdity.

Consider the Queen's position as Supreme Governor of the Church.

When Henry VIII first devised the title for himself he ruled over a land where every family believed in the same religion, where each man kneeled down in the same Church as his neighbours.

A RELIC

WHAT a contrast is presented by the Queen's countrymen today. There are Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists; there are Catholics, Agnostics, Jews, and Moslems, Buddhists, and Hindus throng in millions throughout her Empire. Yet with her function as Sovereign the Queen still combines Henry's old sway over the Anglican Church. It is a relic of dead politics. The chairman of NATO might just as well be forced to wear the ritual trappings of Holy Roman Emperor.

And the implication for non-Anglicans in England is painful. In questions of religion they find themselves degraded to the rank of second-class citizens.

But all this is nothing compared with the injustice now suffered by the English Church itself.

At the moment it cannot change the smallest detail of its

creed or ritual without the consent of people who are not even Anglicans.

Whether Presbyterians, Catholics, or atheists, our M.P.s have the last word in all important Church matters. They can even control the Church's doctrine and the phrasing of its prayers.

Do they ever make use of these powers? Certainly they did in 1928 when Parliament threw out the new Prayer-book which the Church had carefully assembled for itself.

Such clashes on doctrine are rare. Yet each year the Prime Minister, who need not be a Christian—still less an Anglican—makes decisions which affect the Church almost as much. When its bishops and deans retire, he selects their successors.

That is how the Church first became saddled with the Red Dean, the personal choice of Ramsay MacDonald. He has turned the Close at Canterbury into a spiritual annex of the Russian Embassy. But the Church is powerless. Only an elaborate Church petition to Parliament and Crown could remove him.

Why, then, not disestablish the Church? Why not let the Queen abandon her position as its head?

Financial loss for the Church was the foremost arguing point when the Welsh Church was disestablished. But with the Church of England the problem might not even arise.

FALLACY

THE fallacy still lingers that bishops and clergy are financed by the Treasury. But not a penny of revenue finds its way to the Church. Each diocese already has its own land and funds. And these in turn are dwarfed by the assets held for the Church by the Church Commissioners—assets which add up to £178 million in land and investments. They bring the Church an income of £10,000,000 every year.

What would happen to all this wealth if the Church were set adrift from State control?

Dr Garbett, Archbishop of York, has said that much of it would probably be confiscated by the State. But I find little evidence today for this dark prediction. More probably the Church would be allowed to keep what it has got.

So the Church might not be out of pocket. It is even likely to gain. In Britain the Free Churches profit enormously in vitality because of their obvious need to pay their own way.

Who opposes disestablishment? By no means all the bishops and clergy. After 1928 the Bishop of Durham came out wholeheartedly in favour. Others, including even Dr Garbett, have spoken of it as a final step—a step to be taken

only if control by Parliament is not eased.

But why do they shrink from taking this last step in 1955? For a curious reason. For fear of what the rest of the world might think.

Says Dr Garbett: "Disestablishment would be widely interpreted as the national rejection of religion. And the Archbishop of Canterbury has put the point more starkly. According to his Grace, it would 'send a cold terror through the hearts of every Christian on the Continent.'"

Yet there is something unreal about this picture of Parisians and Berliners waiting in cold panic for Church news from England. Earlier this century Welsh Disestablishment was met with the same tragical argument. The plan, cried F. E. Smith, "shocked the conscience of every Christian community in Europe." What happened? Europe did not suffer a single pang—and the Welsh Church itself has been immensely strengthened.

WARNING

BUT the two archbishops utter a further warning. Freedom for the Church—they say—would harm the Royal Family. It would disperse the haze of sanctity which now surrounds the Throne.

Could any warning be more ironic? Both in 1936 and 1955 the lopsided alliance between Church and State has done more than an army of anti-monarchists to drag the Royal Family into public dispute. It is an alliance which is ripe for breaking. It was founded on a divorce—King Henry's. Perhaps the school-boys of the future will learn that it foundered on another.

THE GENEVA SMILE COVERS AN INTRIGUE

By Simon Maynard

BEHIND the story of Soviet Russia's new diplomatic drive in all parts of the Middle East lies a sordid tale of arms smuggling as unsavoury as anything witnessed in the days of Basil Zaharoff. Indeed so formidable is the evidence of this and so sensational would be the detailed disclosures that together they would form the most scathing indictment of Russian policy at any time since World War I.

But we are living in an era of "co-existence," say the diplomats. Therefore, talk of such goings-on is "unhelpful." So there are no White Papers on this traffic, no denunciations by Western statesmen—at least, not in public.

Privately, however, the Western European nations and the United States have been shocked at the reports they have had from their own intelligence agencies. They know now that Communism is behind all Arab nationalist movements in the Middle East and North Africa.

The stark truth is that Russia, through the satellite countries, is steadily feeding arms to Egypt, Afghanistan, Syria, French Morocco and Algeria.

Some of this trade in weapons—as for example, to Egypt—is openly admitted. But a great deal of it is furtive and under cover.

Czechoslovakia is playing the main role in supplying these arms. The munition factories of this highly prized Mid-European arsenal are a vital factor in the Arabs' ability to hold down large numbers of well-equipped French forces in Morocco and Algeria.

From Prague, Berlin, Tangier and Beirut come messages from Western intelligence agents. They all tell the same story—that Czech weapons are being shipped to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Varna and loaded on to freighters which carry the shipments to Tangier, whence they are smuggled into French Morocco via the narrow, barren strip of Spanish Morocco.

More arms are finding their way into Syria, where a Communist coup d'etat is always on the cards, and Afghanistan. These weapons consist not only of rifles, small arms, and hand grenades, but of machine-guns and high explosives.

But the news of what future supplies will look like shows just how seriously organised this traffic is. A consignment has just left Varna which includes anti-tank guns and light artillery suitable for use in mountain terrain.

The weapons are disguised as general cargo, principally machinery, and are unloaded without difficulty in the free port zone of Tangier. From here they are smuggled out of the port into French Morocco with the connivance of local officials.

This is an extraordinary state of affairs which ought to be stirring NATO Headquarters to action and protests. For Tangier, an international zone, is run by a Committee of Control comprised of the Ministers of USA, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

These countries are all on the side of the West, and most of them are members of NATO. Yet what are their representatives in Tangier doing about this appalling and flagrant arms smuggling? Apparently, nothing.

Remember that Tangier was originally "internationalised" because at one time it was the powder magazine of the Old World. When the atomic era made the Straits of Gibraltar strategically less important, Tangier lost some of its importance. But it is still a key port in this area. And NATO troops are to be found in Morocco and Algeria. So why is this arms smuggling tolerated? United action by the Western Powers could stop it overnight.

Soviet policy in the Middle East is being conducted not by Mr. Molotov, whose star is waning, but by a ruthless and keen contender for the post of Russian Foreign Secretary—49-year-old Shepilov, editor of Pravda and a prominent member of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

It was Shepilov who went to Cairo this summer for the Egyptian liberation celebrations. While there he held talks on arms supplies and talked of forming a Soviet "cultural bureau" in Cairo.

ARE YOU LEFT-HANDED? WELL, TAKE COURAGE!

By J. W. TAYLOR

ALTHOUGH left-handedness never inhibited the genius of an unusual number of great artists and inventors, medical researchers have much to say in its favour.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, Dr Margaret Clark of the National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, who is herself left-handed, stated that six or seven per cent of children surveyed were left-handed. Another two per cent had been left-handed in some ways at some time. This means that left-handedness is increasing, for 20 years ago only five per cent children were "left-handed."

The famous psychiatrist and brain specialist, Dr. Walter Russell, Brain, has found that twice as many men as women are left-handed. He says: "The natural left-hander is the

equal of, perhaps superior to, the right-hander in intelligence and in athletic and manual skill. The pathological left-hander, however, is a natural right-hander with a damaged brain, and is doubly handicapped both by his brain lesion and by having to use the hand which, in his case, is by nature the less skilful."

Researchers have discovered that there is more left-handedness among boys than girls, possibly because boys put up more resistance where there are efforts to make them change to normal practice. It is certainly inherited, and is least evident among children of parents who are right-handed and most found in children where both parents are left-handed.

that one twin is the "mirror image" of the other and is, therefore, opposite handed.

The few left-handed men of genius include Michelangelo and the supreme genius Leonardo da Vinci. The latter was so left-handed that he wrote in "mirror" writing—from right to left instead of left to right. All his diaries were thought to be written in code until it was realised that they were left-handed script.

There seems to be general agreement amongst doctors and educationalists today that children should be allowed to write with their left hand if they want to. The Scottish Education Department has officially countered all this advice and asked the warning to parents and teachers that they should not make derogatory remarks which would cause left-handedness to seem to the child to be a stigma and so make it feel like the medical explanation being proffered.

Learn soccer with the stars

Johnny Haynes and Charlie Mitten, of Fulham, tell you how to strike up the ideal partnership on the wing.

This change does us good

EVERY player has to learn a lot of individual skills; but perhaps the most important skill of all is not an individual one. It is playing in partnership, both with the team as a whole and with particular colleagues inside the framework of the team.

Inside-forward and wingers, for example, must think of themselves as a single unit and one of the ways by which we try to develop this frame of mind in ourselves is frequently to exchange positions.

This may help to confuse the opposition a little. It may give Haynes, who, at inside, probably has more running about to do than Mitten, a bit of a breather. But far more important, it gives both of us a working knowledge of each other's problems and so helps us to blend.

We try, of course, to work special moves together. For example, Mitten makes a dash for the dead ball line while Haynes hangs back about the 18-yard line trying to keep his opposing half-back with him.

LOW CROSS

Then Mitten drives back, past the half and, as the ball is crossed into the net.

When Mitten is taking a corner, Haynes will sometimes place himself about the centre of the 18-yard line and then begin to back towards the right.

He manages to draw the opposition off with him, so creating a space. Our outside-right sprint round the defence into this space, ready to sidestep Mitten's low drive towards goal.

CLEAR RUN

Leaving out special, pre-arranged moves, we try to work together throughout the game. It sometimes happens that when Mitten has the ball, he has a view on ahead of 15 or 20 yards. The orthodox move would be to draw the full-back and then pass or even to try to beat him.

Instead Mitten, though, unchallenged, passes the ball to Haynes. Haynes returns the pass, inside the back, to Mitten, who then cuts in, either to shoot or pass along the ground for the centre-forward to score.

COMBINED UNIT

The interchange is far better than a solo dribble up the wing because the opposition has to watch two men instead of one.

CHARLIE MITTEN, born Rangoon 1921, came to England when six and joined ground staff at Manchester United at 15. Cap winner's medal. After spell with Bognor in South America, joined Fulham 1952. Victory international.

JOHNNY HAYNES, born London 1934, joined Fulham ground staff at 15 and signed as professional 1952. Capped against Ireland 1954.



CHARLIE MITTEN... he tries to do the unorthodox.

Australian LTA May Allow Wives To Travel With Tennis Stars In Future

Melbourne.

Australia's Lawn Tennis Association may allow wives to travel with Australian tennis stars in future overseas tours, according to the President, Mr D. M. Ferguson.

This statement followed a hint of a players' rebellion and newspaper suggestions that the Lawn Tennis Association's ban on wives might prevent Australia from sending an official team overseas next year.

Mr Ferguson said that the council would go into the problem when it arose, but he added, in what tennis writers took to be a hint, that the "no-wives" rule did not exist 20 years ago. The stars of those

days, Gerald Patterson, J. O. Anderson and Jack Crawford, were often accompanied by their wives, he recalled. "It is up to the council to decide the merits of our present policy," Mr Ferguson declared.

Australian tennis stars have been very bitter about the rule. Three leading players have been considering making private tours to Wimbledon and the Continental circuit in 1956, so that their wives may go with them. Mervyn Rose, one-time Davis Cup star, passed up a chance to tour with the victorious cup team this year, so that he and his wife, Coral, could go overseas together.

SIMILAR TOUR

Then Rex ("Wrecker") Hartwig, who toured Europe and the United States with the team, told reporters when he returned to Melbourne that he and his wife, the former player, Maudie Exelby, intended to make a similar tour next year.

Hartwig also said that Lew Hoad and his tennis-playing wife Jennifer, may team up with the Hartwigs on the tour. If he does not turn professional this season, Rose is known to be considering a similar trip.

This leaves the Lawn Tennis Association with only Ken Rosewall among its top-line stars to send overseas. And friends say that Rosewall will announce his engagement before the end of the year—a step which might change his tennis plans.

The indications are that the players might reconsider their decisions if they could take their wives with them. Any move to relax the "no-wives" rule would have the support of most Australian tennis writers who say that it is unfair to expect star players to be on their best form when they have to abandon their families for months at a time.

Some have commented that it is not fair that these players should have the chance of moving in the glamour of international tennis circles while their young wives—some writers

call them "tennis widows"—have to stay at home.

Mrs Jenny Hoad is one example. After her surprise wedding in London during the Wimbledon season, a marriage which captured the Australian imagination, she had to return to Australia. Her husband went on to the United States to play a major part in regaining the Davis Cup for Australia. Back in Melbourne, Jenny had to listen to the games by short-wave radio.

"NO-WIVES" RULE

Tennis officials who favour retaining the "no-wives" rule have one example to which they can point. America's Tony Trabert and Vic Seixas came to Australia in 1953 with their wives and failed to win the Davis Cup. The following year, they were back again without their wives and took the cup home with them.

Gerald Patterson, former Davis Cup and Wimbledon Champion had a novel suggestion to beat the American money offers here—open a provident fund for stars, he says. He suggested that testimonial matches should be given to players at the end of their careers to induce them to remain amateurs. A portion of Davis Cup profits could go to swelling these funds, he suggested.

"I don't think this would rob a player of his amateur status," Patterson added. "Anyway, the amateur clause has taken so many dents that another little one wouldn't matter. Surely it is a logical development of our policy of robbing the cradle to feed the tennis machine that our proteges are given security when their playing days are over."—China Mail Special.

HOME RUGGER

London, Oct. 31.
Rugby union results today were:
Headingley 0 Dublin 0
Leicester 0 B. Rangers 9
—Reuter.

They Never Walk Out When Dave Wades In

Says GEORGE WHITING

Right-foot-forward boxers, otherwise southpaws, otherwise wrong-way-rounders, otherwise awkward customers, are an abomination in the eyes of all such citizens as are sworn to the cause of the elegant straight left.

It is an axiom in the thick-car industry that the only justification for a south-paw being allowed to live is that he encourages ringside customers to the bar.

Not yet have we realised the full significance of the fact that British cannot put an amateur team in the ring without a liberal southpaw sprinkling—headed by European Champions Tommy Nicholls and Nicky Gargano.

Professionally, quality has hardly kept pace with quantity. With due respect to our recent Lightweight Champion, Joe Lucy, we have not yet had a southpaw of world class among us since Featherweight Freddie Miller dropped in from Cincinnati some 20 years ago.

BARNSTORMING

Now there was a lighter. Propelled by the principle that little apples are sweet, Miller took on 35 European opponents in 10 barnstorming months, twice outpointed our streamlined Neil Taitelton in World title bouts, and went home with more than £30,000 of real money.

They do not come that way these days. However, it has been revealed to us during recent months that the killer instinct which bubbles up opponents and stuffs the box office with banknotes is not entirely dead.

It most assuredly survives in the belligerent frame of a £20-a-week apprentice boltmaker from Dartford called Dave Charney.

Do not take my word for it. Ask any customer, or any promoter. Exactly one year ago, right-foot-forward Charney was throwing his first professional punches at £25 a fight.

Now he rates 10 times that money, and by Christmas he will be up near the £500 bracket. Nobody pays that kind of cash to newcomers unless they are good.

Outside the ring, Lightweight Charney parades the puppy fat, the pimples and the pop-eyed innocence of the average 20-year-old.

But turn him loose under the figure little throw-back on your hands.

Some of his swings are still untamed and ill-directed, but they hurt. To date, manager Arthur Boggs has unleashed him against 14 opponents. Ten have buckled under the bludgeoning of punches nurtured on a boltmaker's hammer; three stayed the distance; and one, Welshman Willie Lloyd, achieved a draw that may well become historic.

SAVAGERY

Young Master Charney frowns at the memory of Lloyd—the one that got away. "I was all over the place. If I had done what I was told, I'd have beaten him," he informed me. Charney fights with the uncompromising savagery of a midget Murelans and—in his ripper way—devotes a considerable amount of time to training. For every round Charney fights in public, you may reckon on at least 20 sparring in the gymnasium—which is a good deal more than can be said of some of the dilettantes now seeking to persuade the public that they are real fighting men.

Charney, born at Dartford of Scottish parents, is still remembered as a chubby menace in Motherwell—where he went with his mother, brothers and sister when a bomb knocked over their Dartford home. At the age of five, it appears, dear little David had such wayward habits as "borrowing" breadboards, hiding doornails, ripping up carpets, etc. Another self-confessed foible was to stand in grandmother's doorway and challenge bigger boys to fight.

I DUCKED!

"If they said no, I pasted 'em. If they said yes, I ducked inside and slammed the door," said Charney. "I had a lot of nonsense in my head when I was a kid." Jimmy Ralston, one-time amateur Champion of Scotland, is a cousin of Charney, but our young friend claims no family inheritance of fighting blood.

His first introduction to regularised fistwork came when a teacher interfered in a knuckle fight—which 10-year-old Dave was winning—and insisted that the two young gentlemen should be settled by a boxing contest—which Dave lost.

However, Master Charney did well enough to add boxing to his wicket-keeping and his goal-keeping on behalf of the Dartford East County Secondary School.

He won the seven-alone schoolboy Championship of Kent for two years, joined the local amateur club under trainers Bob Lloyd and Frank Sharp, and at 14 was boxing for the Youth Championship of Great Britain, in the same Albert Hall ring that now contains his commercial belligerence at high prices.

Charney's subsequent career as a senior amateur Champion and international with Fitzroy Lodge BC introduced him to opponents from Holland, Germany, France (including Cherif Hamia, now professional featherweight champion of that country) and to last year's Empire Games in Canada.

In Vancouver, I watched him beat Australia's George Durey and lose on points to the brilliant young South African, Len Leachling—the last opponent, amateur or professional, to outsmart the Dartford boltmaker.

TOUGH SHELL

I also saw something which proves my earlier point that Master Charney's tough shell is shed when he steps out of the ring. He was annoyed with himself for losing to Leachling—but he broke down in tears when his team-mate, Bruce Wells, got his eye cut.

Now the amateur days of medals and fish-knives are over, and Charney tosses punches exclusively in the line of business.

The only off-duty dust-up he confesses to is a little bother he had two years ago, when a

grown and slightly tipsy man of 13 stone sought to dump a brick into Charney's second-hand car.

"He belted me one, so I let him run on to a left-hand, and his friends carted him away with his face in a mess," said Charney. "I finished up with no coat or tie, no sleeve to my shirt, and a reading of the Riot Act from my father. Some weeks later I met the man and he apologised."

"Since then I have managed to keep out of trouble. All I want now is to be the Lightweight Champion of Britain, Europe, the Empire and the World. That's all."

"Arthur Boggs half kills me in the gymnasium, but, thanks to him, it is the other chap who gets hurt when we get in the ring—not me."

A simple faith, and a profitable one. Six coach-loads of supporters will be buying tickets when Lightweight Charney fights Leo Molloy, of Birkenhead, at the Empress Hall on November 1.

(Copyright)

Rising Fast A 9-4 Favourite For Melbourne Cup

New Zealand's Champion racehorse Rising Fast, is a 9 to 4 favourite to win the £12,000 sterling Melbourne Cup, Australia's greatest turf event, at Flemington tomorrow.

Rising Fast, who will carry top weight of 10 stone over the two miles course, will be attempting to complete the notable double and become the biggest money-winner in Australasia.

Last year the gelding won the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups. This year he again won the Caulfield Cup.

Melbourne is gripped tonight by traditional cup-eve fever. The chances of the runners are being discussed at hundreds of pre-cup parties.

About 90,000 people are expected to see the race at Flemington, where the lawns are ablaze with roses.

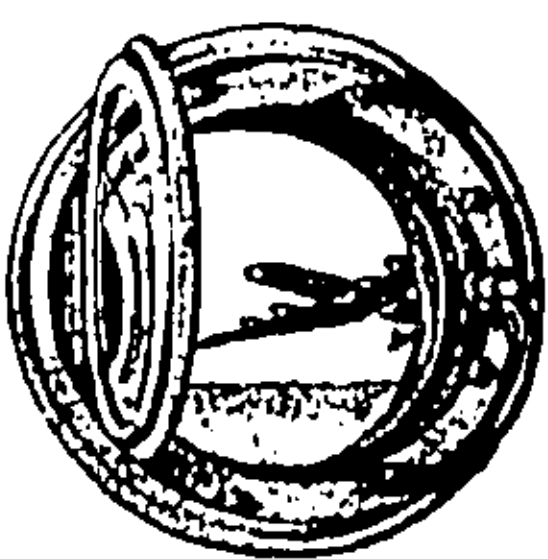
Those who fail to get a good view of the race will be able to follow its progress from the 110 loudspeakers erected around the course, where there is a new £120,000 sterling grand stand.

More than 300 bookmakers will handle about £1 million, which it is estimated will change hands during the afternoon.

The weather forecast is fine, after light morning showers.

Probable runners and jockeys, with weights are: Rising Fast 10 st. W. Williamson; Red Craze 9 st. 2 lbs. V. J. Sellers; Gold Scheme 9 st. W. Cook; Ray Ribbons 8 st. 13 lbs. A. Mulley; Elitree 8 st. 12 lbs. A. Ward; Baa Pa 8 st. 3 lbs. C. Fodmore; Alcega 8 st. F. Gatten; Dunstons 8 st. R. Hutchings; Vernet 7 st. 11 lbs. (no jockey); King Amara 7 st. 8 lbs. M. Moore; Fighting Force 7 st. 8 lbs. J. Thompson; Topmora 7 st. 8 lbs. N. Sellwood; Oxley 7 st. 7 lbs. J. O'Sullivan; Swift 7 st. 7 lbs. B. Gidder; Historic Era 7 st. 6 lbs. W. A. Smith; Puddle Star 7 st. 5 lbs. N. McGraw; King's Call 7 st. F. Faux; Devon Dield 6 st. 13 lbs. B. M. Coates; Vaulie 6 st. 11 lbs. K. Ford; Vay Ranlek 6 st. 11 lbs. G. Hall; Acquilla 6 st. 10 lbs. G. Lane; Byfield 6 st. 10 lbs. J. Saunders; Doubtful starters—Kingsley 7 st. 6 lbs. Sir William 7 st. 6 lbs. Sir Brutus 7 st. 1 lb. and Omar 11 st. —China Mail Special.

Reliability...



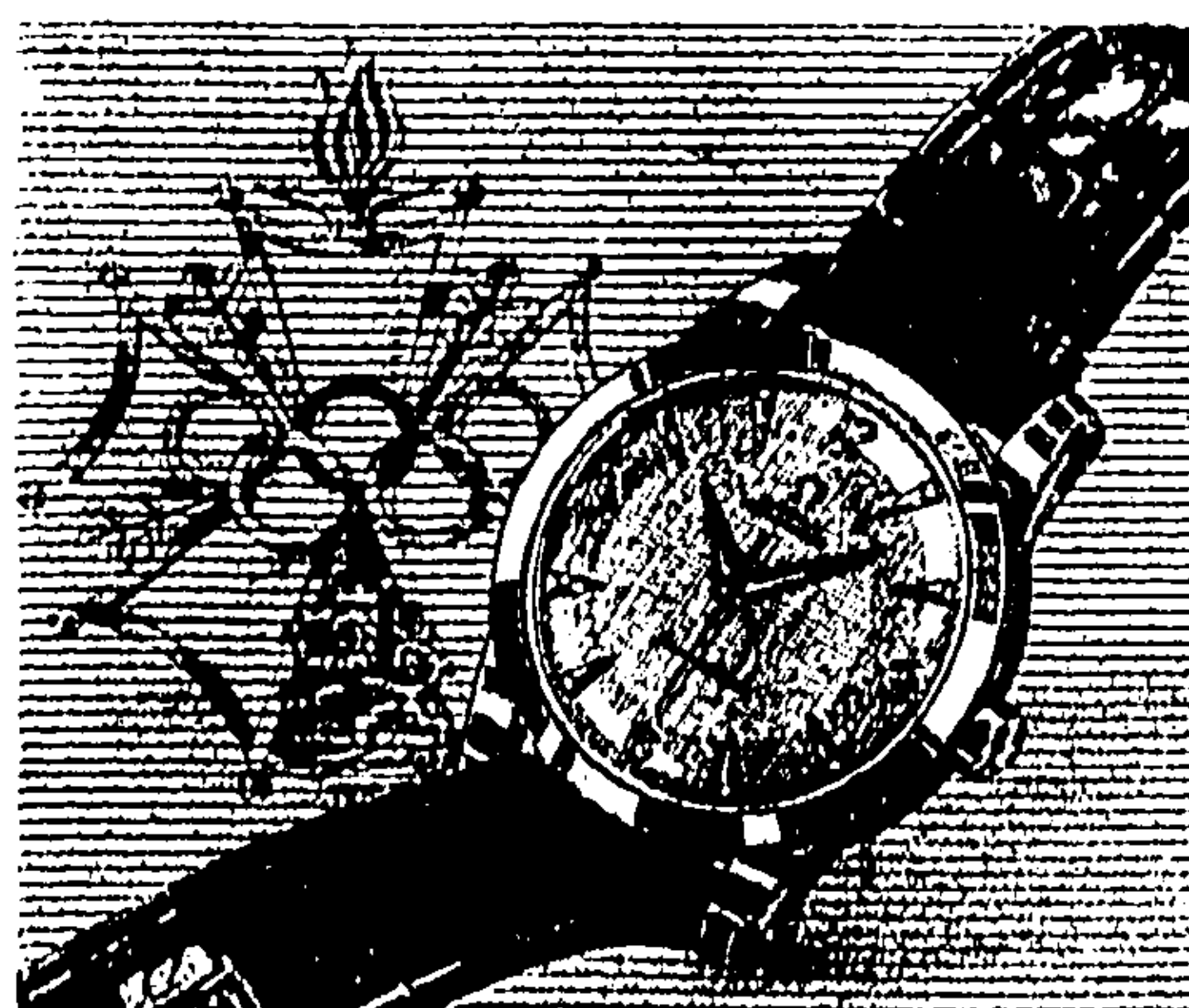
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The Club Bar and Restau-
rant will be closed to
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TURKISH MINORITY IN BULGARIA Relaxed Tension May Bring Better Conditions

Sofia, Oct. 31.

Whether the relaxation of East-West
tension will result in easier conditions for
Bulgaria's big Turkish minority is a ques-
tion being asked by foreign observers here.

At present, this minority, estimated by
Turks to be three quarters of a million and
by Bulgarians at half a million, is cut off
from its fellow countrymen in neighbour-
ing Turkey.

Its members claim that half
their number have relatives in
Turkey, whom for years they
have been unable to visit.
Although there is a daily train
from Istanbul, they add, letters
and newspapers take two to
three weeks to reach them.

This Turkish minority was
left behind by the Ottoman
Empire when Bulgaria gained
independence in 1878 after five
centuries of Turkish rule. About
half of them live in northern
Bulgaria, in the plain of the
Danube, and the other half in
the southeast of the country
towards the Turkish frontier.

Good Communists

All admit that in some ways
their position today is much bet-
ter than it was under the royal
Bulgarian government before
the war. They are no longer
molested or persecuted just
because they are Turks or
Moslems, but are on an equal
footing with other Bulgarian
citizens.

They have Turkish language
newspapers and books—publi-
shed in Bulgaria, not Turkey—
and their children go to Turkish
language schools, where they
are educated to be good Com-
munists, like other children in
this country.

But, the Turks allege, they
can have little contact with their
relatives here for if they are
seen visiting them they are in-
terrogated afterwards by the police.

Their position contrasts with
that of the 200,000 strong
Turkish minority in Yugoslavia.
There, it is estimated, half the
minority is gradually emigrating
to Turkey. The only guarantee
which the Turkish authorities
require is that relatives or spon-
sors in Turkey undertake to
support them financially until
they settle down to earn their
own living.

This emigration is a practical
result of Turkish-Yugoslav
friendship in the Balkan
Alliance. But Turkey and Bul-

Hospital's 'Dream' Waiting Room

London, Oct. 31.
Out-patients at the West End
Hospital of neurology and
neurosurgery here walk on a
beautiful red and blue carpet
with foam rubber underlay, and
sit at red leather chairs around
polished tables decorated with
vases of flowers.

There are up-to-date mag-
azines, gay reproduction pictures
on the silver-grey walls and a
large tank of tropical fish to
soothe the waiting patients' nerves.
The fluorescent lights
are rose-tinted to avoid casting
a sickly pallor over the room.

This "dream" out-patients
department, which looks like
the lounge of a modern hotel, is
the inspiration of the
Miss Fennell-Cumby. "I had six
months before the hospital
opened earlier this year to make
my plans, and I decided that
above all we must not have
a dreary, barrack-like atmo-
sphere," she said.—China Mail
Special.

Name Problem At Sunshine

Melbourne, Oct. 31.
Sunshine city council has
decided its members past and
present have had enough streets
named after them. In future
streets will be named after men
of the First and Second World
Wars.

Town Clerk Mr. T. W.
Deochman said "until now,
there has hardly been a coun-
cil who has not had a street
named after him."

Sunshine, about seven miles
from Melbourne, is a rapidly
expanding suburb with 10,000
population.—China Mail Special.



THE LUCK OF THE IRISH

Los Angeles, Oct. 31.
An Irish master plumber, Mr.
William McKeown, 62, is thriv-
ing at a different trade—the
cleaning, restoring and rebind-
ing of priceless old books.
Mr. McKeown is one of the
few men in Los Angeles with
the ability and patience needed
for the specialised profession he
entered by chance.

During the depression with
only a little plumbing work on
his hands, Mr. McKeown became
interested in old manuscripts
and began making portfolios for
them. He took up the sys-
tematic study of bookbinding
and devoted his entire time to
his new trade.—China Mail
Special.

STEEL RIBS

Sydney, Oct. 31.
Stainless steel gauze from the
United States was used to re-
place three ribs from a woman's
body in a major chest tumor
operation at a Sydney hospital.
The gauze was first used in
the Korean war where soldiers
sustained chest wounds which
tore away part of the chest wall.
—China Mail Special.

Conferring in Paris with
several of his country's am-
bassadors over the situation
in the Middle East, where a
proposed sale of Czechoslo-
vakian arms to Egypt has
heightened tension, is Israeli
Premier Moshe Sharett.
Pictured from left are: Mr.
Sasson, Israel's Ambassador to
Italy; Mr. Elihu Erath,
Israel's Ambassador to Great
Britain; Mr. Sharett, Mr. Eban,
Israel's Ambassador to the
U.S. and Mr. Raphael, Israel's
Ambassador for the Arabian
question.—Express Photo.

Little Less 'Piping' In Navy

London, Oct. 31.
Warships of the British Navy
are making increased use of
their telephone system instead
of "piping" over loudspeakers.
This is because a "piped"
message is sometimes not heard
owing to the noise from
machinery or from aircraft in
an aircraft carrier.

Also, the use of a ship's loud-
speaker to contact one man often
disturbs many others. A tele-
phone call, they argue, causes a
minimum of disturbance.—China
Mail Special.

SURPRISE. SURPRISE

Salisbury, Oct. 31.
A Salisbury housewife
went to the airport to meet
her businessman husband.
He had told her he was
bringing a surprise.
When the plane landed
she found he had brought
a six-month-old baby
which he had adopted in
London.—China Mail
Special.

Fish Lift

Madrid, Oct. 31.
A Spanish engineer, Jose
Maria Garcia Najera, has
invented a "lift" to enable fish
to swim upwards over dams.
The lift is made of glass and
a current of water takes the
fish up it. The engineer used
glass to enable people to watch
the fish passing through.—China
Mail Special.

Australian Stamps Flood Market TOO MANY SERIES

Melbourne, Oct. 31.

Australia's postwar flood of com-
memorative stamps is coming to an end.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Hubert
Anthony, announced in Parliament that
the Post Office intends to issue only a few
more series of special stamps because, he
said, there have been too many and Aus-
tralian stamps are getting a bad reputa-
tion.

Since 1945, Australia has
issued 28 commemorative
stamps to celebrate anything
from Australian history to the
world rotary movement. In
addition, the Post Office has
designed several new series for
ordinary use in normal re-
placement of existing issues.
One major change, of course,
has been the substitution of
stamps bearing the head of
Queen Elizabeth for those of
the late King George VI.

Started 1945

The rash of commemorative
stamps started in 1945, when a
special stamp celebrated the
appointment of the Duke of
Gloucester as Governor Gen-
eral of Australia. Stamps of
three denominations carried
portraits of the Duke and
Duchess.

The Post Office followed this
issue up with a special peace
series in 1946, also in three
values.

Then came issues com-
memorating respectively the
centenary of a Queensland ex-
plorer, Major Mitchell, the
city of Newcastle and the
birth of William James Farrer,
who pioneered Australian dis-
ease-resistant wheats.

In 1948, the Post Office
commemorated the centenary
of a pioneer botanist, the Ger-
man Baron Ferdinand von
Muehlen, and the holding of
the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree
here.

In 1949, one of the most
highly praised Australian
stamps came out in honour of
the Australian author, Henry
Lawson. It featured a portrait
of Lawson by Sir Lionel Land-
say and carried Lawson's
autograph.

There followed further stamps
which collectors have described
as "not very inspired", followed
by two Royal issues, the
Coronation series in 1952 and
the Royal Visit in 1954.

Between these, were stamps
celebrating young farmers'
clubs, and State and national
centenaries.

Since the end of 1954, three
of the department's most
successful stamps have been
issued. These were the railway
centenary issue of September,
the Antarctic Research stamp
of November, and the 1955
"Cobb and Co." centenary
commemorating the days when
stage coaches carried Aus-
tralian mails.

Most Successful

Stamp experts here describe
the Antarctic issue as probably
the most successful. Australia
has ever put out. It shows a
round map of the icy continent
franked by emblems of the polar
region, including as part of a
decorative border, a minor
Noah's ark of the South Seas,
animals and plants.

The border shows: "Two
black albatross, a Kerguelen
(Island) cabbage, two king
penguins, two antarctic fish,
two sea elephants, two spec-
imens of plover, two gentoo
penguins and a pterodromus
hookeri." The official statement
does not include an explanation
of the last-named.

Political commentators were
quick to stress the timeliness
of the issue of this Australian
stamp, at a time when other
nations were looking at sections
of Antarctica which Australia
claims.

The Australian Post Office
arranged to have collectors' mail
franked at Australia's Anti-
arctic bases. The chartered ice-
breaker which made the trip
carried 70,000 envelopes.

Thousands To US

Another popular stamp has
been the issue commemorating
Australian-American friendship.
This shows the memorial which
Americans erected to Ameri-
cans who died fighting alongside
Australians during World War
II—the impressive eagle-sur-
mounted Canberra shaft which
the Queen dedicated during the
Royal Tour.

Australian well-wishers sent
thousands of letters carrying
this stamp to the United States.
Commemorative stamps and
the needs of collectors have be-
come big business in the Post
Office here. A special staff ar-
ranges special and does busi-
ness valued directly at £2,150,
000 (£2,150,000 sterling) a year.
But Post Office officials
believe that private sales for
collecting probably add another
£2,000,000 (£2,000,000 sterling)
to this figure. That money, they
emphasise is spent on stamps.
With these totals in mind,
stamp collectors do not believe
that the Postmaster General's
ban will mean a complete
cessation of special issues.

Important Events

Mr. Anthony has already in-
dicated that the Post Office
would consider putting out
stamps to celebrate important
national and historical events.
The flying doctor service, his
saves would fall into this class.
Collectors here hope that Mr.
Anthony's main concern is to
maintain the prestige of Aus-
tralian stamps and that his
action will mean that some
memorable stamps are put out
only on worthwhile occasions.
They also hope that Mr.
Anthony will eliminate poor
designs so that only the best
stamps appear on Australian
letters.

FORGOTTEN TO COLLECTORS
The Bank of New South
Wales, with its head office in
Sydney, has brought out a
special booklet describing Aus-
tralian commemorative stamps,
which is available on applica-
tion.—China Mail Special.

MY MISTAKE

Wellington, Oct. 31.
A 100-year-old who forgot his
reading glasses accidentally
placed his bet on the wrong
horse because, he misread the
race card.
The horse he thought he had
backed was placed and he ex-
pected a small dividend from
the bet. But the horse he had
actually backed came first at
long odds, and the new owner
won £1,000 sterling.—China Mail
Special.

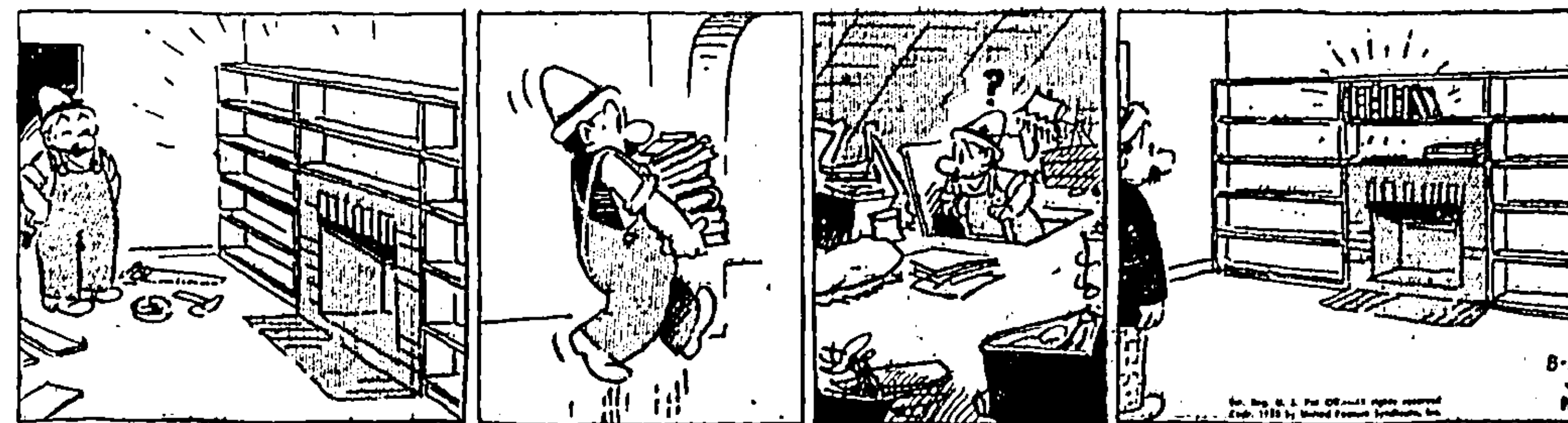
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

US Economic And Business Report

Favourable Earnings And Dividends By Industrial Giants

New York, Oct. 31.

The economic spotlight turned on the flood of favourable earnings and dividends reports by America's industrial giants which hit the United States last week.

Topping all announcements of the week was the spectacular showing by General Motors Corporation, world's largest manufacturing organisation.

For the first time in the history of the automobile giant reported a record net income of \$912,880,537 after taxes, more than for any full year in its history.

Year-end profits will more than double the \$1,000,000,000 mark. Company officials said that confidence in the US economy was hardened. Consumers, they added, are showing ability and the inclination to continue buying. The company's record was even more noteworthy in that it was achieved despite a substantial drop in the volume of its defence business.

WORLD RUBBER PRICES

New York, Oct. 31. Rubber futures today closed 115 to 160 points lower with sales of 260 contracts.

Increased liquidation and hedge selling, following the decline at Singapore and London, found trade buyers reserved.

Factory buyers became indifferent on the decline so that local spot business was reported at a minimum. Spot No. 1 was quoted at 41½ cents a pound. Futures:

| | |
|-------|----------|
| Dec. | 40.80 |
| Mar. | 38.75-80 |
| May | 37.40 |
| July | 36.40 |
| Sept. | 35.20 |
| Dec. | 34.20 |

SINGAPORE

The market was easier on liquidation mainly from Federation and partly absorbed by short covering with some trade support. Future closings were:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| No. 1 rubber per lb. | 117½-117½ |
| Nov. | 116½-117½ |
| Dec. | 116½-117½ |
| Jan. | unquoted |
| No. 2 rubber per lb. | 116½-117 |
| Nov. | 116½-117 |
| Dec. | 116½-117 |
| Jan. | 116½-117 |
| No. 3 rubber per lb. | 116½-117 |
| Nov. | 116½-117 |
| Dec. | 116½-117 |
| Jan. | 116½-117 |
| Spot rubber unbleached | unquoted |
| Blanket crepe | 96-98 |
| No. 1 pale crepe | 101-102 |

LONDON

The market was quietly steady with spot quoted at 34½ pence per lb. Prices:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| No. 1 rubber | 34½-34½ |
| Dec. | 34½-34½ |
| Jan. | 34½-34½ |
| Feb. | 34½-34½ |
| Mar. | 34½-34½ |
| Apr. | 34½-34½ |
| May | 34½-34½ |
| June | 34½-34½ |
| July | 34½-34½ |
| Aug. | 34½-34½ |
| Sept. | 34½-34½ |
| Oct. | 34½-34½ |
| Nov. | 34½-34½ |
| Dec. | 34½-34½ |
| Jan. | 34½-34½ |
| Feb. | 34½-34½ |
| Mar. | 34½-34½ |
| Apr. | 34½-34½ |
| May | 34½-34½ |
| June | 34½-34½ |
| July | 34½-34½ |
| Aug. | 34½-34½ |
| Sept. | 34½-34½ |
| Oct. | 34½-34½ |
| Nov. | 34½-34½ |
| Dec. | 34½-34½ |
| Jan. | 34½-34½ |
| Feb. | 34½-34½ |
| Mar. | 34½-34½ |
| Apr. | 34½-34½ |
| May | 34½-34½ |
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1955.

STARTS INSTANTLY
NEVER MISSES
SHEAFFER'S
"GLUCKER"
MEDIUM & FINE
BALLPOINTS AVAILABLE

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Turning Point?

THE gaoler called out a name, and into the dock at the Clerkenwell court, crept Lillian. The two-piece suit of heavy tweed that she wore was tightly buttoned about her.

Perhaps in wearing it so, she was obeying some instinct that demanded a symbol in the manner of her dressing, of the taut agony the morning was for her.

"You are charged," read the clerk of the court, "with that you, being a person subject to the First Schedule of the Prison Act, failed to register your address."

"Guilty," said Lillian, in a blank voice.

CHARGE DISMISSED

It seemed she felt the eyes that were upon her; the eyes of those who wondered how a girl of 21 should come to be subject to rules made to keep track of hardened criminals.

"This girl was here yesterday, wasn't she?" asked the magistrate (Mr. Frank Powell). "Didn't I dismiss a charge against her of stealing a pair of nylon stockings with some hesitation, I may say?"

"That's correct, sir," said a detective.

"And she has a record, has she? You'd better tell me."

The policeman began to read a chapter of Lillian's life story.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOY

THE story opened with Lillian, aged 13, being sent to an approved school, a juvenile court in the Lancashire town where her home was, for stealing sweet-coupons and a ration book.

When she was 18, Lillian was sent to Borsdal for housebreaking and theft.

At 19 she was briefly free, then returned to Borsdal for stealing a watch from a girl with whom she shared lodgings.

Her Borsdal training ended at last, Lillian came to housebreaking and theft.

At 21 she was sent to prison for six months for theft.

"When she came out of prison last April," said the officer, "she became subject to the First Schedule, and should have reported her whereabouts."

"It rather looks as though she was guilty yesterday, doesn't it?" said the magistrate.

The detective made a non-committal noise. Mr. Powell turned to Lillian. "Why are you so stupid?" he asked her. "Why didn't you report? You've rendered yourself liable to another six months now. I suppose you've had enough of prison?" He paused for an answer. None came.

A CHANCE

"WOULD you live in a hostel?" the magistrate asked Lillian.

"Oh, please, no," she cried. "I've paid a month's rent on a flat. Please give me a chance. I'll report every day to the police."

"She is sharing a flat with a married woman in Kent," the detective confirms.

"Is she really trying to make good, do you think?" the magistrate asked. No one replied. He turned to Lillian. "I shall impose no penalty this time," he said. "I shall discharge you in the hope that you will pull yourself together."

Lillian said nothing. Just turned and went, with half-closed eyes, hurrying, as if she feared recall, feared there had been some mistake, or that she had misheard the magistrate's words.

At that moment she could have resisted the greatest temptation to crime, perhaps that moment was a turning point in her life.

Argentine's CGT Calls Strike

Buenos Aires, Oct. 31.

The powerful Argentine General Confederation of Labour (CGT) tonight called a general strike to begin at midnight tomorrow.

The CGT, which was a strong supporter of the ousted President Juan Peron, threatened the six-week-old government of Eduardo Lonardi with a strike last week, but the government declared all CGT offices vacant.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Evatt Stuns The House Of Representatives

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Oct. 25.

Two actions by the Australian Labour Party this week could as easily cost it a lot of votes and just as easily cost one man his seat.

That man, of course, is the Parliamentary head of the Party and Leader of the Opposition, Dr Evatt, who, quite calmly — and surely without realising its implications — told a stunned House that he had written to Molotov seeking the truth in the Petrov affair.

The House was stunned because Government members, in their wildest dreams, did not believe that the Leader of the Opposition would hand them such a juicy morsel on a plate, nor that he would be so naïve as to quote the reply that he did get from Russia. Labour members were stunned very much for the same reason. One of the "Shadow Cabinet" members said later: "He's cost us at least six seats—one of which could quite easily be his own."

One Liberal member in the House put it like this: "We are witnessing the decay of a once-great mind."

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SECOND ACTION

Scene of the second action moves to NSW where the State Government has announced that as from November 1 automatic adjustments will be made each quarter to the basic wage and that everyone working under State awards will get a 10% rise as from that date.

This announcement has not only thrown industry into a flat spin but has brought more groans than cheers from the workers themselves.

The Federal Arbitration Court suspended the quarterly wage adjustments two years ago and NSW fell into line. Now it has decided to restore them and to add all the rises that would have been made had the suspension not taken place.

The State basic wage on November 1 will now be £12.13 a week, the amount that must be paid to an unskilled labourer not covered by an award.

This, of course, will throw all workers on Federal awards out of focus and if the Labour Government is returned after the election on December 3, the Federal Government may be forced to follow the State lead.

The 10% a week rise will add not less than £2,000,000 a year to the Government wage bill and at least £10,000,000 a year more to the wages of private industry.

Worse, it is almost certain to start inflation rolling on its way again.

The first trans-Tasman flight of NZ visitors to the Melbourne Cup (cup and back same day) starts this year.

Forty-eight New Zealanders have paid £28 a head for a trip with 200 of champagne thrown in—will get champagne on the way over as a sort of celebration and will get champagne on the way back to drown their sorrows if necessary.

PLUS AND MINUS

The NSW Government's trains, trams and buses last year showed a deficit of £5,000,000, but the National Trans-Australia Airlines made a profit of £221,059—almost twice the profit in the previous year.

The first year it was launched by the Labour Government it showed a loss because it had all sorts of capital charges to meet as well as strong ANA competition to equal. In the last few years however, it has been gradually building up its strength and last year carried 69,121 passengers and flew 32,000,070 passenger miles—both records for an Australian airline.

Although a Government show, it is administered by an independent Board and gets no favoured treatment. Last year it paid the Commonwealth £108,788 in air route charges and £492,026 in aviation fuel tax.

Negotiations between Australia and Japan for Japan Airlines to fly between Tokyo and Sydney are to be re-opened next month.

The only air link at present is by Australia's Gambia but the present agreement between the two countries expires next June. From then Japan wants reciprocal landing rights—and is almost certain to get them.

"American pilots have been building up JAL services but

ON A WORLD TOUR



Mr and Mrs Frank Spain, who are on a world tour, photographed at Kai Tak this morning when they arrived by a PAA plane. Mr Spain is a past President of Rotary International. — Staff Photographer.

He Must Spend Nine Years With Boots Off

London, Oct. 31.

Edward Francis Lee of the Coldstream Guards is a soldier who must spend the next nine years in the Army with his boots off.

"I just can't stand it much longer," said the 21-year-old Lee. "I shall die of boredom with my boots off."

Lee has foot trouble and doctors have ordered him not to wear boots. But he must remain in the Army until his time runs out—in nine more years.

Lee lounges about in bedroom slippers and says: "The only parade they let me go on is my parade in the Army. I mustn't stand at attention. I'm ashamed to take the money."

Lee said he had asked for a job to keep him busy, "but they say there's nothing."

His 17-year-old wife does not like it either.

"It's getting on my nerves with him around in his bedroom slippers all day while I try to get the housework done," she said.

What annoys Lee most, however, is that once a month he must polish his unused boots and submit them for inspection. —United Press.

Rocket Lorry Experiment

London, Oct. 31.

A five-ton American Air Force lorry, driven by six motor rockets similar to those used to boost jet planes, has attained a speed of 107 miles an hour, it was learned here today.

The trial took place yesterday at the American air base at Beccles (Norfolk) and the lorry driver was Lieutenant Don Flemming, a young American pilot.

The United States Air Force wanted to try out a new nylon lorry specially made to stop planes making a bad landing at the end of the runway. The lorry travelling at a high speed was stopped at once. Its speed and its braking distance were recorded to evaluate the efficiency of the nylon barrier. —France-Press.

Spanish Floods

Malaga, Oct. 31.

Some 5,000 people were homeless in Malaga (population 700,000) and the nearby coastal region as a result of floods here over the week-end.

Three people, including a baby, have been drowned. Damage is so enormous that it is as yet impossible to estimate.

Most of the homeless are poor people whose rickety houses could not stand up to the torrential rains which preceded the floods. As a result of these rains the river Guadalquivir rapidly overflowed, engulfing fields and roads.

In Seville, some houses fell down as a result of the storm but there was much less damage. —France-Press.

This Week's Royal Tour

London, Oct. 31.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh begin on Wednesday a two-day tour of north and central midlands.

Starting at Nantwich they will visit Crew, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stone-on-Trent, Barlaston and Stafford.

On Thursday they are spending the day in Birmingham.

On Friday the Duke will officiate as Grand Master at the annual installation ceremony of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire.

He will also attend the regimental dinner of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars.

On Saturday the Queen and the Duke will attend the British Legion festival of Remembrance in the Royal Albert Hall, after which the Duke is attending the annual dinner of the Welsh Guards Warrant Officers and Sergeants Association. The Duke is Colonel of the Regiment. —China Mail Special.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, Stock Market Report (on Radio-The Harbour Cup (Recorded A.B.C.); 6.15, Central Band; 6.30, Barre (Radio); 7.00, BBC Jazz Club—Humphrey Lytton and his Band (BBC); 7.15, Presentation of M. Laverne (Studio); 7.30, Weather Report; 7.45, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 8.00, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 8.15, Presentation of M. Laverne (Studio); 8.30, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 9.00, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 9.15, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 9.30, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 9.45, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 10.00, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 10.15, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 10.30, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 10.45, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 11.00, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 11.15, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 11.30, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 11.45, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 12.00, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 12.15, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 12.30, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 12.45, Time Signal and the News (London Relay); 1.00, Social Welfare Office, on Boys and Girls Club's exhibition (BBC); 1.15, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 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